The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIII........NO. 7026. | NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1874. | PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

LAST NIGHT'S MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE.

THE OPPOSITION TO INFLATION—SPEECHES BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, ELLIOT C. COWDIN, A. A. LOW, EDWARD ATKINSON, S. B. CHITTENDEN, AND OTHERS.

The meeting at the Cooper Institute last evening to give expression to opinions on the questions affecting the national finances, was, in point of numbers and the respectability of those who were present, highly successful. The commercial and financial circles of the Metropolis were well represented; indeed, the large hall seldom contained a more influential and numerous representation of the wealth of the country than it did last evening. The tone of the meeting was decidedly opposed to any further inflation of the currency, and in favor of the gradual, if not speedy, redemption of the legal-tender notes. Any larger issue of paper was considered undesirable, and as only likely to lead, at a future period, to another collapse of our business interests. A full report of the proceedings will be found below.

THE PROCEEDINGS.

The large hall of Cooper Institute was filled last night by one of the most intelligent audiences ever gathered within its walls, in response to a call issued by the Chamber of Commerce and signed by nearly all the leading merchants of New-York. The object of the meeting was to give a public expression of sentiment in opposition to the expected action of Congress in expanding the national paper currency. The platform was fully occupied by merchants and men of note in the community, among whom were Cyrus W. Field, Richard Butler, Judge Charles A. Peabody, Peter Cooper, Jackson S. Schultz, Algernon S. Sullivan, Gen. Alex. Shaler, James Law, James M. Constable, W. H. Baldwin, Hiram Barney, Robert L. Stuart, Howard Potter, Henry M. Taber, Ex-Judge John K. Porter, William E. Curtis, and about half of the other gentlemen named in the list of Vice Presidents. Mr. A. T. Stewart came on the platform about 8:30 o'clock, and remained nearly an hour. The meeting, which proved a somewhat enthusiastic one, and frequently applauded the strong points of the speakers, was called to order by Mr. George Opdyke, who said: It is my agreeable duty to nominate as the presiding officer of this meeting a gentleman whom you all know, and who is appreciated for his many virtues—a gentleman who has shed lustre on the literature of our country, who has dipped his mind and his pen into every branch of knowledge, none of which he has touched without adding embellishment. Among his varied studies has been the science or the art of government. Everyone who has read the *Evening Post* for the last forty years will find in that branch of governmental science—the art that we have met to consider this evening—that he has done much; in fact, he has shed a flood of light upon the whole subject. That light he will shed upon us this evening. I need scarcely mention his name. I need scarcely mention that I nominate as your President William Cullen Bryant.

ADDRESS OF MR. BRYANT.

Mr. Bryant, on taking the chair, said:

I am glad to see in this concourse a proof of the interest with which the public of New-York regard the object of this meeting. For it is a most important question that we are to consider—the question whether our Government is to go any deeper into the ignominy of a false financial policy—the policy of palming upon the country a currency of dishonored notes as a measure of value. You remember the circumstances under which this policy was resolved upon. It was excused only as a war measure. Its advocates said in so many words: "We adopt it only under the pressure of necessity; we shall discard it as soon as the country is again at peace. We here solemnly pledge ourselves to pay at the earliest possible period, in coin, the notes which we now make a lawful tender." There are many who remonstrated against this step at the time, and I was among the number. We urged that there was no necessity for it; we urged that those who had cheerfully sent their sons to the war would even more willingly lend the Government the credit it required—that those who willingly shed their blood would even more readily part with the necessary means to carry on the war, and that nothing more was needed for this than for the Government to issue certificates of stock for small amounts, which the people were ready to take up as fast as issued. We urged that the artificial plethora caused by issuing paper money not to be redeemed with coin, would stimulate speculation—that the fever of speculation would be followed by a collapse and a panic, and that in spite of all pledges there would then be a clamor for new and larger issues of paper. Well, the irredeemable paper was issued, the era of mad speculation came and passed, the era of panic arrived, and now we hear the predicted clamor for more issues of lying promises from the Government presses. If they are sanctioned by Congress, and have the effect which they are intended to have, they will revive speculation, they will lead to another collapse of credit, another era of commercial ruin and utter stagnation of trade. This is simply repeating the lessons of history. It this be not so, the annals of the world are a fable and experience a cheat. Against a measure fraught with such consequences we are assembled to protest. Will you hear an anecdote illustrative of this topic? It was some forty years ago that a tall, thin gentleman, in a long great-coat and cap, stalked into the Mechanics' Bank in this City. He leisurely took from his pocket-book a five-dollar note of the bank, and, laying it before the Teller, requested its payment. The Teller said: "We do not pay our notes." The tall, thin man, who, it now appeared, was John Randolph, put on his spectacles, and read the note in a high-keyed voice: "The President and Directors of the Mechanics' Bank promise to pay the bearer five dollars, value received." "There—I want the five dollars which you promise to pay." "But we do not pay," rejoined the Teller; "the banks have suspended payment." "Oh, stopped payment! Then, let me tell you what to do. Take the sledge-hammer out of the hand that hangs over your door, and in its place put a razor." My friends, if Congress should be moved by this clamor to disgrace the country by issuing more notes, the condition of whose existence is to be dishonored, may we not take a hint from this anecdote? What business will the King of birds—the eagle, whose flight is above that of all the other fowls of the air—have on an escutcheon which this policy will disgrace in the eyes of the world? Let his image then be blotted out—obliterate also the stars of heaven; efface the stripes of morning light which should be the promise of a day of glory and honor, and, instead of those emblems, let the limner draw on the broad sheet the image of a razor huge enough to be wielded by the giant Despair—a gentleman with whom, if this demand for more paper money be granted, we are destined to scrape a closer acquaintance than we have enjoyed yet—and on the enormous blade let the words be inscribed in staring letters, "Warranted to Shave"—and let the two supporters of this majestic implement—the two razor-bearers—be Morton, of Indiana, and Kelley, of Pennsylvania, or perhaps Butler, of Massachusetts, may sustain the charge alone.

THE VICE PRESIDENTS.

The following list of Vice Presidents of the meeting was then read by Col. Ethan Allen:

Alexander T. Stewart, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Peter Cooper, Moses Taylor, William H. Aspinwall, William B. Astor, James Brown, Whitelaw Reid, Robert H. Robertson, Noah Davis, John Taylor Johnson, Charles P. Kirkland, Erastus Brooks, Charles P. Daly, John D. Jones, John K. Porter, Charles F. Allen, Charles H. Marshal, Cornelius K. Garrison, Henry Seibert, James Boorman Johnson, Royal Phelps, Samuel J. Tilden, Charles Day, Henry Bergh, John R. Brady, Benj. Aymar, James Winslow, John J. Cisco, Hiram Barney, S. D. Babcock, Geo. B. De Forest, Abraham R. Lawrence, Nicholas L. Cort, Wm. F. Havemeyer, John Jacob Astor, Stuart Brown, William Butler Duncan, August Belmont, Robert Lennox Kennedy, J. Pierpont Morgan, James Gordon Bennett, James Lenox, Morris K. Jesup, John Q. Jones, Charles A. Dana, S. L. M. Barlow, J. M. Bundy, Henry E. Davies, Jonathan Sturgis, Dorman B. Eaton, Henry Grinnell, Parke Godwin, Robert L. Stuart, Frederick D. Tappen, William Libby, Isaac N. Phelps, John Hoey, Chas. Donohue, Wm. B. Dinsmore, Wm. H. Guion, Charles Lanier, Lloyd Aspinwall, Edward Cooper, David Dows, Chas. C. Dodge, Jas. F. Depeyster, Jennings S. Cox, D. Willis James, George Law, Richard Kelly, Ferdinand Motz, Adam Norrie, Oswald Ottendorfer, Sinclair Tousey, Allen Campbell, Marshall O. Roberts, Elwood Walter, Elijah Ward, Beverhout Thompson, F. A. P. Barnard, Robert Colgate, H. I. Camman, Walton H. Peckham, Edwards Pierrepont, Frederick Depeyster, James M. McLean, Samuel Sloan, Thomas L. Thornell, John C. Green, Thomas S. Moore, James Emott, Daniel F. Appleton, E. W. Stoughton, Washington R. Vermilye, Joseph Seligman, Theodore Roosevelt, William Whitewright, Jr., George C. Collins, James M. Constable, George Jones, Manton Marble, Grosvenor P. Lowrey, William Orton, John A. Stuart, George Cabot Ward, George Ticknor Curtis, Russel Sage, Chauncey Vibbard, John Wheeler, Benjamin H. Field, Isaac Lewis Peet, Samuel W. Harned, William Parker, Daniel H. Arnold, Philip Bissinger, James D. De Forest, William L. Jenkins, A. A. Low, Jackson S. Schultz, Salem H. Wales, E. L. Godkin, Benjamin G. Arnold, Robert H. Strahan, Jesse Seligman, George Walker, Geo. W. Quintard, John E. Parsons, Howard Potter, William Armstrong, William Dowd, Shepard Gandy, L. Delmonico, J. Warren Goddard, Jonathan Edgar, Hugh J. Hastings, Wilson G. Hunt, Emerson Foot, Peter Moller, Adrian Iselin, John C. Hamilton, Charles F. Leverich, Solon Humphreys, John McKeon, Fletcher Harper, Wm. R. Martin, Wm. H. Lee, Benjamin H. Hutton, George N. Miller, Henry R. Howland, H. F. Spaulding, Henry L. Pierson, Wm. R. Travers, Arthur B. Graves, Fletcher Westray, Samuel B. Ruggles, Chas. L. Tiffany, J. D. Vermilye, Wm. M. Pritchard, Otis D. Swan, Geo. Watson, Jr., H. A. Hurlburt, Wm. H. Fogg, Frederick Chauncey, Geo. D. Arthur, Geo. S. Coe, A. R. Beach, Joseph H. Choate, John W. Bigelow, Edward Mitchell, Erastus C. Benedict, Wm. M. Evarts, Geo. A. Fellows, John G. Dale, O. D. Munn, Shepard Knapp, John H. Morris, Parker Handy, Cyrus H. McCormick, Charles H. Isham, Abram S. Hewitt, Rufus Hatch, Luther R. Marsh, Robert H. McCurdy, Geo. Shea, Luther B. Wyman, A. A. Selover, John A. C. Gray, Isaac Sherman, Henry Oelrichs, D. W. Russell, Wm. S. Opdyke, Robert B. Roosevelt, Wheeler H. Peckham, Alexander Shaler, Wm. C. Prime, Roswell Skeel, Geo. W. McLean, Daniel Huntington, H. G. Chapman, Geo. W. Dowd, Clark Bell, J. B. Cornell, Samuel Boardman, Eugene McLean, Joseph Park, Jr., Isaac Bernheimer, Daniel Le Roy, Paul N. Spofford, Richard M. Upjohn, William Bradford, Charles A. Peabody, Elliott F. Shepard, James W. Beekman, M. C. D. Borden, James S. Warren, Waldron Pell, John S. Dickenson, Alexander S. Webb, Peter W. Griswold, Lemuel Smith, John T. Agnew, John Carnochan, Andrew T. Bates, Charles Dennis, William Allen Butler, Charles Duggin, Walter S. Gurnee, Richard Butler, William R. Garrison, Oscar Zollicoffer, John R. Garland, Joseph W. Patterson, George A. Halsey, C. P. Raymond, Robert Bonner, Henry G. Stebbins, Nathan Chandler, Henry A. Smythe, H. A. Smalley, Henry Dwight Sedgwick, Josiah M. Fiske, Alexander Stuart, B. L. Solomon, John Paton, James Bryce, Henry R. Remsen, D. Jackson Stuart, Isaac H. Bailey, James Low, Harry M. Morris, John Bonner, Henry M. Day, William Wood, H. H. Baxster, James H. Banker, William E. Curtis, William Barney, Joseph Stuart, John E. Burrill, James A. Garland, Sidney Webster, C. Godfrey Gunther, Thomas H. Rodman, Enoch L. Fancher, John K. Hackett, Edward La Montaigne, David M. Stone, Charles Lamson, Charles Watrous, Loring Andrews, Franklin Edson, John Sherwood, Francis C. Barlow, E. Caylus, Charles Lassalle.

THE SECRETARIES.

Mr. H. M. Faber next read the following list of the Secretaries of the meeting:

Theodore F. Allen, Cyrus Clark, Henry E. Davies, Jr., Bernard Casserly, Bradley Martin, J. B. M. Grosvenor, Sigismund Kaufmann, Charles G. Judson, James T. Kilbreth, Cephas Brainerd, George G. Williams, Charles Wager Hull, Cyrus Butler, F. B. Carpenter, D. Colden Murray, A. Foster Higgins, John McGinnis, Jr., Joseph LaRocque, Adolph Rusb, Emil Justh, A. N. Beadleston, Alfred Wagstaff, Henry H. Rice, Henry A. Oakley.

SPEECH OF MR. ELLIOT C. COWDIN.

Mr. Elliot C. Cowdin, on being introduced, said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: Before submitting to the meeting the resolutions of the committee, I beg leave to make a few observations which will necessarily be very general in their character. I shall speak as a business man, to business men, who have assembled to deal with the subject under consideration in a spirit of sincerity and frankness. We stand in the presence of great embarrassments in all branches of business, and unusual distress among the working classes. How different their conditions may have been sometimes regarded by theorists, both capital and labor in this country have now come to a halt on common ground. The present occasion affords me no opportunity to refer to the causes of this state of affairs except in the most summary manner. They spring mainly from reckless speculations, overtrading, high prices, lavish expenditures, a redundancy of irredeemable paper money, and mortgaging to an unparalleled extent the doubtful earnings of the future to meet the extravagant outlays of the present. If you say that our embarrassments are but the natural results of the recent civil war, I reply that this is only pointing to the main source whence the causes already mentioned sprang. We have met to consider the means of relief from our difficulties. From what quarter and in what form can relief be obtained? The teachings of the last thirteen years make it quite natural that people should turn to the Federal Government for aid. During a long series of great events our business and financial classes have been trained to lean on the Government. These events having passed into history, is it not time that we resumed the policy of better days, when merchants, bankers, and all industrial classes relied chiefly upon themselves for success? What the country now asks of the Government is to immediately proclaim that it does not intend to do one thing, and that it does intend to do another thing. We ask Congress, in the first place, to declare that it will not still further aggravate the financial embarrassments of the nation by swelling to any extent, and in any mode, and under any pretext, the existing volume of irredeemable paper currency. In the second place, we ask Congress to take prompt steps for fulfilling the promise it gave to the country in the law of March 18, 1869, wherein it was enacted in express words, that "the United States solemnly pledges its faith to make provision at the earliest practicable period for the redemption of the United States notes in coin." This is not the fit occasion to go into any discussion of the abstract qualities of paper currency. It has long been used, more or less, by all commercial countries. To a limited extent, and, when convertible into coin, it is a convenient and safe instrument of exchange. But when it can be issued in quantities not duly restricted, and is not certainly redeemable in coin on the call of the holder, then it is a delusion and a snare to all who are compelled to use it, from the millionaire in his palace to the starveling in his hovel. The fallacy which counfounds all sound distinctions on the subject is, that a paper promise to pay money when made by a Government, is itself money. Nobody ever dreamed that such a promise when made by an individual, was money. Pray, by what process is such a promise by a Government, especially if the promise is broken every day in the year, converted into money? The legal-tender notes were issued in 1862. Their author was Secretary Chase. When he became Chief Justice he declared that they were a war measure, resorted to in order to raise the means to save the life of the nation, and that the law authorizing their issue was, in some particulars, unconstitutional. Mr. Spaulding, of Buffalo, who reported the bill from the Committee of Ways and Means, and carried it through the House, has since said, "I consider that it was a forced loan. As a war measure, passed during the war, and continued during the war, as long as the exigency lasted, I believe it was necessary and proper to carry on the war, and was, therefore, constitutional. I am equally clear," he adds, "that, as a peace measure it is unconstitutional." Now, gentlemen, I ask you, as men of business, shall such a measure, resorted to amid the extremest perils of war to save the Union, be engrafted upon the permanent policy of the nation in a season of profound peace? Let Congress, then, issue no more paper promises of this sort, but rather move forward to the work of redeeming its solemn pledges of 1869, and thereby save the Treasury from the charge of practical repudiation. A great nation that relies upon irredeemable paper currency is at the mercy of every other great nation whose circulating medium is convertible into gold and silver, which civilized nations through all time have regarded as money. Irredeemable paper invariably gravitates toward depreciation, and this produces ruinous fluctuations in business circles. And the more plentiful it becomes the lower it depreciates and the more violent are the fluctuations. It raises the price of all commodities and thereby impoverishes laboring men. It stimulates to the wildest speculations, and so raises up a horde of reckless adventurers. It renders a fixed standard of values an impossibility, and hence those engaged in legitimate business must either stand still and rust, or go forward at the risk of being ruined. When the value of this mis-called money widely fluctuates day after day, no merchant or manufacturer is safe who makes contracts on time except for gold, or even gives credit to his customers, because through these fluctuations the value of the currency may have seriously changed between the time of entering into the obligations and the day when they are to be performed. So eminent an authority as Daniel Webster has said of an irredeemable fluctuating currency that, "It is one of the greatest of political evils;" that "it wars against industry, frugality, and economy, and fosters the evil spirits of extravagance and speculation, and that, of all the contrivances for cheating the laboring classes of mankind, none has been more effectual." When a national Government itself issues such irredeemable paper, all history shows that the evil consequences are not abated, but rather aggravated. We need not prove this by referring to the *assignats* of France during the first revolution. We need only call to mind the Continental money, which became dust in the hands of the heroes who achieved our independence, and the greenbacks of to-day are of fluctuating value because the Treasury does not pay them in coin, according to the terms of the promise. Paper money, like our legal tenders, is always liable to become redundant, because its amount depends solely upon the will of the Government, and its ability to employ engravers and printers. Payment cannot be enforced against the Government as it can against an individual, and, therefore, though the legal tenders are nominally due on demand, it lies with the Government to say whether they shall ever be paid, and hence practically they are never due. The currency of our national banks is in much the same category. The bills are not payable in coin, but only in legal tenders, which the Government may pay in coin when it pleases, or give the holder in lieu thereof another irredeemable promise to pay. In my judgment the sentiment of the sound business men of the country is opposed to the indefinite continuance of this state of the finances; opposed, utterly opposed, to the issue of any more legal tenders, or other paper currency by the Federal Government. It is an act of banking, and banking is not one of the legitimate functions of that Government. And I believe the sentiment of the same class is hostile to a system of free banking, unless one of its fundamental conditions is that the bills of the banks shall be always convertible into coin on the demand of the holder. In that case the holder of the bills of such banks having power to command coin at will, the bills might be even preferable to the coin, because more convenient to use. Is it not time that Congress began to take steps toward a return to specie payments? Certainly we should go forward cautiously with the purpose of making the return permanent. If Congress were to provide for commencing early and continuing gradually to reduce the legal tenders, might not everything like a serious pressure or panic be avoided? To go to the root of the matter, why should there be any more delicacy about requesting the Government of a bank to pay their notes in something better than in another of their promises than there is in calling on an individual to pay his notes? The legal tenders were due twelve years ago, and now, after nine years of peace, instead of a further issue of that sort, is it not high time for Congress to devise some mode which looks toward their payment, in whole or in part, at some period or other? Every day of delay is really a day of repudiation, though we may hesitate to call it by so harsh a name. But for Congress to delay another day without preparing the way for payment by and by, is to the last degree reprehensible. The capacity of the country to supply gold and silver from its own mines surpasses that of any other nation; and yet, by using Government paper as legal tenders, and employing an irredeemable bank currency to transact business, we have driven the precious metals out of circulation. May we not bring the products of our mines to our aid for resuming and maintaining specie payments? Resumption would not interfere with loans for legitimate business. Unquestionably the volume of currency is now sufficient to enable anybody who can give ample security for loans to borrow all they need for genuine business purposes. Let those who call for more paper currency bear this fact in mind. Let our citizens cultivate a spirit of self-reliance, incur no unnecessary obligations, and develop and put into the markets of the world the vast resources of the country. But I will occupy no more of your time, except in presenting for your consideration the following preamble and resolutions:

THE RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, A promise to pay money, whether emanating from an individual or a Government, is not itself money;

Whereas, An increase of so-called paper money by our Government at this time, with the understanding that it is not to be redeemed with coin when duly demanded, would produce alarm and consternation, imperil the entire credit system throughout the land, and cause all prudent men to make future contracts only in gold at the present standard of weight and fineness; would be injurious and humiliating to the Government itself, because it would lower its standing at home and its credit abroad; would be injurious and demoralizing to everybody who has occasion to buy or sell, to borrow or lend, because its inevitable fluctuations would destroy the accuracy of the fixed standard for measuring values; would be injurious to inconsiderate men, because, by affording unnatural facilities for speculation, it would tempt them to burden themselves with debt in order to embark in hazardous schemes; would be injurious to stable business men, because these speculations and fluctuations would tend to deter them from engaging in the legitimate branches of trade, commerce and manufactures, and, moreover, would deprive them, in a measure, of the use of their fair share of the money and capital of the country; and, finally, would be injurious to the agricultural, industrial, and laboring classes, because, as all history and our recent experience have taught them, it would enhance the price of those commodities which they need for daily use, without conferring upon them compensating benefits; and

Whereas, In the judgment of this meeting, the existing volume of the currency is sufficiently large for carrying on the legitimate business of the country, and that a return to specie payments at the earliest practicable day is alike the dictate of good faith and sound policy; therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of the business men of the City of New-York here assembled, it would be unjust, unwise, and highly prejudicial to the interests of the whole American people for Congress, in this era of profound peace, to swell the present volume of currency by providing for an additional issue of United States legal-tender notes, or any other kind of irredeemable paper money whatever.

Resolved, That if it be deemed expedient by Congress to establish a system of free banking, or to authorize a further issue of national bank notes, we insist that the honor and credit of the Government, as well as the safety and prosperity of our citizens, require that the system be based on solid foundations, and guarded from abuse by stringent restrictions; that the existing provision of law requiring a reserve of twenty-five per cent. be maintained; and that one of its fundamental and irrevocable provisions shall be an efficient mode of redemption in coin.

Resolved, That the prompt action of Congress in avowing as the settled policy of the Government that no more currency of any kind, not redeemable in coin, shall be issued, will tend to allay present anxiety, restore confidence, and give new life and prosperity to commerce and the general business of the country.

ADDRESS OF MR. LOW.

Mr. A. A. Low next spoke, as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The object of this meeting and of the resolutions that have been read, as I understand, is, by our presence and by our words, to emphasize and enforce the sentiments which have already been urged by memorial and petition to Congress; to declare our hostility to the exercise of doubtful powers, tending to the derangement of business throughout the country, and to the demoralization of the public mind; to resist the re-enactment of "war measures" in a time of profound peace, and the continued issue of irredeemable paper money which bears the character of a "forced loan."

If we were not so familiar with the daily utterances of certain of our Senators and Representatives in the halls of Congress, it would be hard to believe that in about ten years so marked a change in the opinions of our public men could have taken place as that to which the debate in Congress, from day to day, and week to week, bears witness. When we recall the circumstances under which the first bill authorizing the issue of $150,000,000 of legal-tender notes was passed, first by a bare majority of the Committee of Ways and Means, and then by the House of Representatives and the Senate of the United States, in obedience to the stern law of necessity, and not through choice; with what evident reluctance the Secretary of the Treasury gave his approval to so extreme a measure; how it was "unofficially" sustained by the Attorney General, and only sanctioned by the people as the means of sustaining the life of the nation;—I say, when we recall the language of wise and prudent statesmen in those dark days of civil war, and contrast it with what is now so openly said in favor of inflation, of increased issues of paper money, we discern the greatness of the change a few years have wrought. It is significant of this change that what was then almost universally regarded as an evil has come to be considered by many as a great good, and what Mr. Sumner styled the "Medicine of the Constitution," is used as the daily bread of the people. The antidote of the war has become the bane of our peaceful life.

VIEWS OF STATESMEN AT THE TIME OF THE ISSUE.

Mr. President, it has seemed to me that it will be profitable to print a few extracts from the speeches of prominent public men of both parties to show how the unwelcome proposition to issue United States notes and make them legal tender was greeted when it was first forced upon the attention of Congress by a great national exigency. I know the importance of time and will endeavor to be brief.

The bill referred to was introduced by Mr. E. G. Spaulding, of our own State, from whose financial history of the war I copy. In the debate that followed, Mr. Pendleton, speaking in opposition to the constitutionality, as well as the expediency of the legal-tender clause, said:

"I affirm again the statement I have made that a proposition of this kind has never been recommended to either House of Congress by any department of the Government, from its organization. The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, made at the opening of the session, contains no such recommendation." * * *

The gentleman (Mr. Spaulding) spoke at large in reference to the sovereign power of the Government. He told us that this power was not prohibited in the Constitution. He told us that in times of great emergency everything may be done except that which is prohibited; and he read an argument from the Attorney General, which concludes, as it began, with the proposition that such a power is not prohibited in Congress.

"SIR: I repudiate this whole idea. I think it has no solid foundation in the Constitution. When I come to examine the powers of Congress, according to the principles of interpretation to which I adhere, I look to the grants of the Constitution. I find no grant of this power in direct terms, or, as I think, by fair implication. It is not an accidental omission; it is not an omission through inadvertency. It was intentionally left out of the Constitution. * * * Let gentlemen heed the lesson of wisdom. Let them, if need be, tax the energies and wealth of the country sufficiently to restore the credit of the Government. Let them borrow whatever money in addition may be necessary—borrow to the full extent that may be necessary—and let us adhere rigidly, firmly, consistently, persistently, and to the end, to the principle of refusing to surrender that currency which the Constitution has given us, and in the maintenance of which this Government has never, as yet, for one moment wavered."

Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, said:

"I have not had time to prepare an elaborate speech; but the subject of issuing $150,000,000 of paper currency, and making it a legal tender by the Government, at a single bound—the precursor, as I fear, of a prolific brood of promises, no one of which is to be redeemed in the constitutional standard of the country—could not but arrest my attention, and having strong convictions of the impolicy of the measure, I should feel that I utterly failed to discharge my duty if I did not attempt to find a stronger prop for my country to lean upon than this bill—a measure not blessed by one sound precedent, and damned by all. * * * It is an experiment to inject, by a Government force-pump, into the arteries of commerce a new currency when the arteries are already filled."

Mr. Bingham said:

"Nothing ever was a legal tender under the Constitution in discharge of debt but by express provision of an act of Congress. That (the power to regulate commerce) confers on Congress the power to declare what should be received in payment of debt. It is not restricted to gold and silver, but the Government may issue Treasury notes redeemable in gold and silver, and declare them a legal tender in payment of debts. He denied that this bill would 'impair the obligation of contracts.'"

Mr. Horton, of Ohio, said:

"This fair fabric of our untarnished faith and unbounded wealth and credit ought not to be destroyed simply because our leaders—men that we have faith in—have become alarmed, and have told us that there is a necessity for it. When there is danger, Mr. Chairman, then is the time to be cool and look about you, and to see that you take no false step. Now is that time, and if you take this step it is a step downward, and you will find that to regain the high eminence from which we shall have descended is a labor very difficult to accomplish."

Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, said:

"If this question came up in ordinary times, I am frank to confess that I might, perhaps, have had some doubt of its constitutionality, sufficient to induce me to oppose it. I mean by that only to say that, in time of peace, when the integrity of the Government is not

Continued on Fourth Page.

THE CUSTOMS LAWS.

MODIFICATIONS PROPOSED TO CONGRESS.

A BILL REGULATING FINES AND FORFEITURES, AND INFORMERS' COMPENSATION—SEIZURES OF BOOKS AND PAPERS—REPEAL OF DAMAGE ALLOWANCES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—Mr. Ellis H. Roberts, of the Committee on Ways and Means, has reported for the consideration of the whole committee, without assuming responsibility for any of its details, the following bill:

A bill to regulate the disposition of fines, penalties, and forfeitures, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted, &c., That all provisions of law under which moieties are paid to informers and officers of Customs are hereby repealed, and from the date of the passage of this act the proceeds of fines, penalties, and forfeitures shall be distributed as hereinafter provided, and not otherwise.

SEC. 2. That whenever an officer of the Customs shall detect and seize merchandise in the act of being smuggled, or which shall have become liable to forfeiture under any law for the prevention of smuggling, he shall be entitled to one-fifth of the net proceeds, if any, resulting from such seizure, unless the same shall have been made in consequence of information furnished him, in which case such one-fifth shall be paid to the informer.

SEC. 3. That the net proceeds of any fine, penalty, or forfeiture under the Navigation and Customs Revenue laws shall be ascertained by deducting from the gross proceeds thereof, as paid to, or collected by, any officer or agent of the United States; first, the proper costs and expenses of judical proceedings, if any; secondly, the actual necessary expenses, if any, attending the collection of the fine, penalty, or forfeiture, without judical proceedings; and, thirdly, the regular Customs duties, if any, accruing and unpaid upon any merchandise seized, or liable to seizure, and which may have been either condemned and sold, or lawfully released, which duties shall be received and accounted for by the Collector, and such net proceeds shall, when so ascertained, be forthwith paid into the Treasury.

SEC. 4. That one-fifth part of the net proceeds of fines, penalties, and forfeitures, under the Customs Revenue laws, paid into the Treasury under this act, shall be set apart and known as the "Customs detective fund," to be used and expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, and in the manner hereinafter provided for the detection, prevention, and punishment of frauds on the Customs revenue, and the same is hereby appropriated for that purpose, and shall be covered in accordingly.

SEC. 5. That whenever any Customs or other officer of the United States, excepting Collectors, Naval Officers, Surveyors, and Appraisers, or any private person, shall furnish to a District Attorney, or to any chief officer of the Customs, original information concerning any fraud upon the Customs revenue, perpetrated or contemplated, which shall lead to the recovery of any duties withheld, or of any fine, penalty, or forfeiture incurred, such compensation may, on such recovery, be paid to the informer as shall be just and reasonable, not exceeding in any case one-fifth of the net proceeds, and not exceeding $10,000 in any case the net proceeds of which are more than $50,000, which compensation shall be paid under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury out of the fund hereinbefore authorized for that purpose.

SEC. 6. That no payment shall be made to any person claiming as informer in any case wherein judicial proceeding shall have been instituted, unless his rights as such informer shall have been established to the satisfaction of the court, Judge, or Commissioner having cognizance of such proceedings, and duly certified as of record for the information of the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 7. That when any fine, penalty, or forfeiture shall be collected without judicial proceedings, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, before directing payment to any person claiming as informer, require satisfactory proof that such person is justly entitled thereto.

SEC. 8. That whenever any person who shall have incurred any fine, penalty, or forfeiture, or disability, other than imprisonment, or shall be interested in any vessel or merchandise seized, or subject to seizure, for an alleged violation of any law relating to navigation, or to the revenue from Customs, when the amount involved is not less than $1,000, shall present his petition to the Judge of the district in which the alleged violation occurred, or in which the property is situated, setting forth truly and particularly the facts and circumstances of the case, and praying for relief, such Judge shall proceed to inquire, in a summary manner, into the circumstances of the case, at such reasonable time as may be fixed by him for that purpose, of which the District Attorney shall be notified by the petitioner.

SEC. 9. That on receipt of such notice the District Attorney shall immediately notify the Collector of Customs for such district, who shall thereupon notify the person or persons who may be interested in the prosecution of the case, in order that he or they may attend and show cause why the prayer of the petitioner sohuld be refused; and such Collector shall also furnish to the District Attorney all practicable information necessary to enable him to protect the interests of the United States.

SEC. 10. That the summary investigation hereby provided for may be held before the Judge to whom the petition is presented, or, if he shall so direct, before the United States Commissioners for such district, and the facts appearing thereon shall be stated and annexed to the petition, and, together with a certified copy of the evidence, transmitted, without cost or expense to the petitioner, to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall thereupon have power to mitigate or remit such fine, penalty, or forfeiture, or remove such disability or any part thereof, if, in his opinion, the same shall have been incurred without full negligence or any intention of fraud in the person or persons incurring the same, and to direct the prosecution, if any shall have been instituted for the recovery thereof, to cease and be discontinued upon such terms or conditions as he may deem reasonable and just.

SEC. 11. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall have authority to ascertain the facts upon all applications for the remission or mitigation of the fines, penalties, and forfeitures, or the removal of the disabilities hereinbefore mentioned, where the amount in question does not exceed $1,000, in such manner and under such regulations as he may deem proper, including a report from the Collector of the proper district, and he may thereupon remit or mitigate such fines, penalties, and forfeitures, or remove such disabilities on such terms as he may deem proper, if, in his opinion, the same shall have been incurred without willful negligence or intention of fraud.

SEC. 12. That the Collectors of the several districts of the United States, in all cases of the seizure of merchandise for violation of the Customs Revenue laws, the appraised value of which, in the district wherein such seizure shall be made, is to be ascertained by adding to the foreign market value the accrued duties and expenses, shall not exceed $1,000, are hereby authorized, subject to the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to release such merchandise on payment of such value, and the money so received shall be paid into the Treasury, and disposed of in the manner hereinbefore provided.

SEC. 13. That no officer, informer, or other person entitled to or interested in a part or share of any fine, penalty, or forfeiture incurred under the Navigation or Customs Revenue laws of the United States, shall be thereby disqualified from becoming a witness in any action, suit, or proceeding for the recovery, mitigation, or remission thereof, but shall be subject to examination and cross-examination in like manner with other witnesses, without being thereby deprived of any right, title, share, or interest in any fine, penalty, or forfeiture to which such examination may relate.

SEC. 14. That whenever any dutiable merchandise shall be forfeited solely by reason of its importation, or attempted importation, in quantities, packages, or parcels, contrary to law, the net proceeds thereof, however derived, shall be paid and covered into the Treasury, and shall wholly accrue and belong to the United States.

SEC. 15. That no fine, penalty, forfeiture, seizure, action, judgment, or proceeding under the Navigation or Customs Revenue laws shall be mitigated, remitted, released, compromised, or discharged, except in the manner prescribed in this act; but nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the settlement or compromise, or any claim in favor of the United States, arising upon contract, express or implied, or of any judgment for duties only recovered by the United States.

SEC. 16. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed, but nothing herein contained shall be deemed to affect the rights of any person as informer acquired before the passage of this act.

SEIZURE OF BOOKS.

The following is proposed as a substitute for the existing law relative to the seizure of books and papers:

SECTION 1. That whenever it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the District Judge for any judicial district in the United States, by complaint, affidavit, and certificate, as hereinafter provided, that any fraud on the revenue has been committed by any person interested, or in any way engaged, in the importation or entry of merchandise at any port within such district, the Judge shall forthwith issue his warrant, directed to the Marshal of the district, requiring the Marshal, by himself or deputy, to enter any place or premises where any invoices, books, or papers described or referred to in the warrant are deposited, and to take possession of and produce the same before the Judge.

SEC. 2. That no warrant for such seizure shall be issued unless the complaint shall set forth the character of the fraud alleged, the date of the importation, the name of the vessel, the date of the entry of the merchandise, and the name of the person or firm by whom made. The warrant issued on such complaint, with report of service and proceedings thereon, shall be returned as other warrants to the District Court of the judicial district within which said Judge presides.

SEC. 3. That in addition to the requirements of the preceding section there shall be an official certificate from the Collector of the district that he has, by himself or deputy, made due examination of the grounds of such complaint, and believes the same to be well founded, and a like certificate from the District Attorney that on the facts submitted an examination of the books, invoices, and papers relating to the subject matter of the complaint is necessary and proper, which certificates shall, together with the complaints, be duly filed at or before the issuing of the warrant.

SEC. 4. That the warrant shall authorize the seizure of such books, invoices, and papers only as relate to or are evidence concerning the importation or importations and entry or entries specified in the complaint, and which shall be in like manner set forth in the warrant; and such warrant shall describe, so far as may be practicable, the books, invoices, and papers to be seized by virtue thereof.

SEC. 5. That no books and papers seized by virtue of any warrant, issued as aforesaid, shall be inspected or examined, except under the personal direction of the Judge by whom the warrant was issued, or of such reputable and disinterested person as he may, in writing, designate for that purpose, nor without due notice requiring the presence, in person or by counsel, of the person or firm against whom the proceedings are instituted.

SEC. 6. That such inspection or examination shall be made of any books or papers seized, as aforesaid, as may be necessary and proper to ascertain what evidence, if any, is therein contained pertinent to the subject matter of the complaint, and may, if practicable, and upon the order and direction of the Judge and the appointment as aforesaid of a suitable person to conduct the same, be made at the time of the execution of such warrant, and at the office, counting-room, or other place where the books and papers to which such warrant relates shall be found.

SEC. 7. That no book or paper shall, under any pretense, be removed from the custody or possession of the owner thereof by virtue of any warrant of seizure issued under this act, unless the same shall be so described in the warrant as to enable the officer executing such warrant to identify the books and papers intended to be seized; but in case it shall be impracticable for such officer to determine with precision what books or papers may be lawfully seized as aforesaid, he may place his official seal upon any book or paper deemed by him subject to seizure under such warrant, and any book or paper so sealed shall thereby be in the lawful custody of such Marshal until discharged therefrom in accordance with this act, or by due process of law, and any person who shall break any such seal, or remove any such book or paper before such discharge, shall be liable to a fine of $1,000, or imprisonment for one year, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 8. That no book or paper seized or sealed as aforesaid shall be detained over twenty-four hours without such examination, under the provisions of this act, as may enable the Judge by whom the warrant was issued to release such books and papers, or to detain the same, as hereinafter provided; but such examination may be continued from day to day, not exceeding ten days in all, and in default of such examination the seizure shall be void and of no effect.

SEC. 9. That any book or paper found, upon such examination, to contain evidence pertinent to the case may be detained in the custody of the court until after an adjudication thereof, and the remaining books and papers shall be forthwith released.

SEC. 10. That any books and papers so detained may be released by mutual consent, and upon compliance with an order of the Judge directing the necessary extracts from such books, and copies of such papers, duly certified, to be filed with the Clerk of the court, to be produced and used as evidence upon the trial.

SEC. 11. No warrant for the seizure of books and papers shall be issued or executed except as in and by this act directed, and any person or officer knowingly concerned in procuring, issuing, or executing any such warrant contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable on conviction by a fine not exceeding $5,000, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, and the Judge issuing such warrant shall be deemed liable to impeachment.

SEC. 12. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions hereinbefore contained are hereby repealed.

DAMAGE ALLOWANCES.

The following bill is proposed to repeal damage allowances in the assessment of duties on imported merchandise:

Be it enacted, &c., That hereafter there shall be no reduction or rebate of duties or other allowance for, or by reason of, damage sustained by any imported merchandise during the voyage of importation, and all acts or parts of acts authorizing or permitting such allowance are hereby repealed; but such repeal shall not affect any merchandise actually on shipboard and destined for a port in the United States when this act takes effect, or within twenty days thereafter.

STEAM-BOAT EXPLOSION.

TEN PERSONS KILLED AND FOUR WOUNDED.

MEMPHIS, March 24.—A special dispatch to the *Appeal* from Helena, Ark., to-day says:

The tow-boat Crescent City, from New-Orleans for St. Louis, having in tow five freight barges, one fuel barge, and a trading boat laden with thirteen tons of sugar, blew up at 8:30 A. M. to-day at the foot of Montezuma Island, ten miles below here. The upper part of the boat was blown into atoms, and she sank in three minutes. The barges were all consumed by fire. The following is a list of the lost:

James Dawson, Captain.
Henry Gessler, mate.
John Ostrander, pilot.
Mrs. Ostrander, his wife.
Wm. Mundy, pilot.
Dan. Mettle, watchman.
A cabin-boy, name unknown.
Three colored firemen.

The wounded are as follows:

George Van Houton, pilot, leg dislocated.
Patrick Bacon, second engineer, bruised.
Wm. Dunn, second cook, scalded.
Peter Hall, proprietor of the trading-boat, badly bruised.

Hall's family were all saved, and are on board the steamer Phil. Allen bound for Memphis, as are also all the wounded, who are under the treatment of physicians from Friar's Point. The remainder of the crew are with them rendering all the assistance they can. The Phil. Allen arrived at the scene a few moments after the explosion, and rendered every assistance in its power.

The Crescent City was owned by the Mississippi Valley Transportation Company, and was valued at $70,000.

THE STETZENRIEDE MURDER.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 24.—The administrators of the estate of the Stetzenriede family, murdered near Centreville, Ill., last Thursday night, have offered $1,000 reward for the capture of the murderers, and it is expected that Gov. Beveridge will add another $1,000.

THE MISSOURI OUTLAWS.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 24.—Gov. Woodson sent a message to the Legislature yesterday, calling attention to the fact that a band of outlaws exist in this State who rob and murder with impunity; that he has no adequate power or means to bring the desperadoes to justice, and asking that the proper legislation be had at once. Detective Allen, of Chicago, who was wounded near Monegan Springs by the Younger brothers, is not dead, as reported, but is now expected to recover. His wife arrived at Roscoe a day or two since, and is nursing him.

WASHINGTON.

THE COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS PREPARING FOR RIGOROUS EXAMINATIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The House to-day gave to the Committee on Ways and Means authority to send for persons and papers in its investigations into the Sanborn contracts and moiety question and other matters before the committee. The proposition of the committee met with no opposition in the House, not even Gen. Butler, against whom personally, more than anybody else, the investigations bear, making any opposition. Solicitor Banfield, of the Treasury Department, expected to appear before the committee to-morrow, but another agent of Mr. Sanborn, and Mr. Sanborn himself, will probably make their statements before Mr. Banfield, and this will postpone his testimony a day or two longer.

THE MCCRARY TRANSPORTATION BILL.

The House finally decided that the motion for the previous question upon the pending McCrary Transportation bill, shall be made to-morrow at 4 o'clock. The vote will then be had, unless there are Grangers enough who have been disappointed in not having had opportunities for making their speeches to prevent the ordering of the previous question. Should the motion for the previous question be not sustained, it will be difficult to see when the vote can be reached. A session was held to-night to give opportunity for speech-making. Mr. Willard, of Vermont, made a very careful, logical argument against the bill. He argued that it is impossible to fix uniform rates of freight, and that if they could be fixed the result would be a discrimination against smaller branch railroads, since the leading trunk lines could afford to charge less than the smaller connecting roads. He insisted that the constitutional provision relative to the regulation of commerce did not give the power to control the means of commerce by land and water, and that the right to determine the rates of transportation in the States would be a disturbance of vested rights, and an impairment of the obligation of contracts.

THE GEORGIA CONTESTED ELECTION CASE.

The Georgia contested election case of Sloane vs. Rawls was to-day decided by the admission of the Republican contestant, Sloane. The issues in this case were some time ago fully explained in a letter to THE TIMES. The speeches presented anew the arguments maintained by either side. Both the sitting member and the contestant were permitted to speak respectfully in their own behalf.

THE SENATE FINANCE BILL.

After discussing the bill to withdraw $25,000,000 of the national bank circulation from New-England and redistribute it to the West and South for two months, the Senate laid it aside informally to-day and took up that reported from the Finance Committee yesterday, and the provisions were explained at some length by Mr. Sherman, his remarks being in the nature of a general epitome of the many propositions submitted during the protracted debate. It was the intention of the committee in framing the new bill to make it a compromise measure, and meet the views of the various factions as far as possible. It is very evident that the new bill, if continued before the Senate, will create much discussion. Senators Morton, Ferry, of Michigan, Logan, Bayard, Gordon, and Fenton are expected to speak. The feature of the bill about which the contest will be made is that which will, it is claimed, effect a severe contraction of the currency. The action of the Senate in virtually laying upon the table the proposition that has been pending for the consideration of this bill of the committees, reopens the entire field of discussion on the finances and renders the prospect of speedy action very uncertain. Still there is a possibility that the pressure for definite action will become too great to be withstood, and that some day this week the proposal to set out the bill will be agreed to. It is also predicted by shrewd observers of Congressional action that the long debate in the Senate will terminate by the concurrence in the House bill of Monday, and that nothing more will be done in that body till another measure has been presented to it by the House.

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

MEETING OF THE NORTH-WESTERN CONVENTION AT ROCK ISLAND.

ROCK ISLAND, Ill., March 24.—The North-western Cheap Transportation Convention assembled here to-day, and was called to order at 11:30 A. M. A temporary organization was effected by calling J. M. Allen, of Geneseo, to the chair. This was made the permanent organization. The speeches showed a wide diversity of views, but all favored cheap transportation and the construction by the Federal Government of the Illinois and Michigan Canal as an important means to that end. Resolutions were adopted declaring the primary importance of cheap transportation, favoring a canal between the waters of the Upper Mississippi River, the Illinois River, and the lakes.

SALE OF THE SELMA, ROME AND DALTON RAILROAD DECREED.

SELMA, Ala., March 24.—Chancellor Turner to-day decreed the sale of the Selma, Rome and Dalton Railroad, and all the property of the company, including 400,000 acres of public land. The decree was on the suit of Johnson and Stewart, Trustees of the first mortgage bondholders. It is the most important case ever adjudicated in Alabama. The plaintiffs were represented by Messrs. Brooks, Haralson, and Ray, and the defendants by Messrs. Pettus, Dawson, and Tillman. The road to be sold is 236 miles long, and one of the most important thoroughfares in the South. Chancellor Turner held that the mortgage to Jassaway B. Lamar, executed July 1, 1852, is a first lien on the road from Selma to Blue Mountain; the mortgage to Charles S. Edwards, Trustee, executed Jan. 10, 1855, is a second lien on 100 miles of the road from Selma; the mortgage to W. P. Fellows, Trustee, is a first lien on the public lands, and the mortgage to Johnson and Stewart is the first lien on the road from Blue Mountain to Dalton, 101 miles, and upon all other property acquired since Aug. 8, 1866, not appurtenant to the road from Selma to Blue Mountain, and also the Ashby Branch. Chancellor Turner also held the Receiver's certificates a first charge on the gross proceeds of the sales.

DEPREDATIONS BY INDIANS IN WYOMING TERRITORY.

OMAHA, Neb., March 24.—A telegram from Scott's Bluffs, Wyoming, states that on Sunday, the 22d inst., one white man was killed, and all the horses at Cood's Ranch were stolen, by Indians. John T. Cood, who resides here, says that the Indians have been killing his cattle daily for the past two months, and that he has telegraphed the Governor of Nebraska, asking for provisions. Gen. Ord, the commanding officer here, has no means of sending cavalry, for want of transportation.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

REVIEW OF THE TROOPS OF THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION AT WINDSOR—MR. DISRAELI AND THE FENIANS.

LONDON, March 24.—The Queen will review the soldiers of the Ashantee Expedition at Windsor next Monday.

Mr. Disraeli has consented to receive a deputation of seventy Irish members of Parliament, who come to urge the release of the Fenian convicts. Dr. Butt and Messrs. Martin, Ronayne, Sullivan, and others will address the Premier on the occasion. The members of the deputation are very hopeful of receiving a favorable reply.

THE STEAMER SILESIA REPAIRED.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 24.—The steamer Silesia, which put in here leaking, has repaired damages, and sailed.

PREPARING TO LAY ANOTHER ATLANTIC CABLE.

LONDON, March 24.—Messrs. Siemens Brothers announce that their new steam-ship the Faraday, built specially for the purpose of laying cables, will commence on the 15th of next month to take on board the cable which is to be laid direct to the United States.

A STRANDED BARK GOT OFF.

LONDON, March 25.—The bark L. G. Bigelow, which was ashore near Belfast, had been floated off and towed into that port.

FRANCE.

A RECESS OF THE ASSEMBLY—ROYALISTS TO MAKE ANOTHER EFFORT WITH THE COUNT DE CHAMBORD.

PARIS, March 24.—The Assembly has resolved to adjourn on March 28 until May 2.

A deputation of royalists will soon visit the Count De Chambord and make a last effort to effect the restoration of the Monarchy.

SPAIN.

THE BOMBARDMENT OF BILBOA—A SUBURB REPORTED TAKEN BY THE CARLISTS.

BAYONNE, March 24.—The Carlists are throwing incendiary shells into Bilboa with terrible effect. Whole streets are reported to be in flames.

A recent engagement before the city has resulted in the occupation by the besiegers of the Albia suburb on the left bank of the Nervion.

CONCHA TO BE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF THE ANTILLES—BURRIEL TO BE PROMOTED.

LONDON, March 25—5:30 A. M.—A special dispatch from Madrid to the *Daily News*, reports that Don José de la Concha, the successor of Captain General Jovellar, at Havana, receives the title of Governor General of the Antilles, with unlimited powers. He will have supreme command over Cuba and Porto Rico.

The same dispatch repeats the report that Gen. Burriel, late Governor of Santiago de Cuba, is to be made a Field Marshal.

THE LATE DR. LIVINGSTONE.

ARRIVAL OF THE REMAINS AT ADEN.

ADEN, March 24.—The steam-ship Calcutta, with the remains of Dr. Livingstone on board, arrived here to-day.

CUBA.

THE HAVANA AND SANTIAGO CABLE RESTORED.

HAVANA, March 24.—Communication by cable between Havana and Santiago de Cuba has been re-established.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, March 25—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen in the Southern States, with low temperature, northerly and north-easterly winds, and clear weather. South-westerly winds, falling barometer, rising temperature, and clear weather prevail in the lower lake region and Ohio Valley. North-westerly winds, clear cold weather, and pressure nearly stationary in the Eastern and Middle States. Falling barometer, southerly and south-westerly winds, rising temperature, and partly cloudy weather over the upper lakes, the North-west, and Lower Missouri Valley. The rivers have fallen at Pittsburg and Memphis, and risen at Nashville, Cincinnati, St. Louis, and Leavenworth.

PROBABILITIES.

For the Middle and Eastern States, north-westerly to south-westerly winds, slowly rising temperature, falling barometer, and generally clear weather.

For the upper lakes and the North-west, and southward to the Missouri Valley, falling barometer, south-westerly winds, warmer and cloudy weather and occasional rain.

For the Ohio Valley and lower lakes, south-westerly winds, falling barometer, rising temperature, and partly cloudy weather.

The rivers will probably fall at Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and Nashville, and rise at Louisville, St. Louis, and Cairo.

The display of cautionary signals will be resumed at the lake stations on April 1.

A FIGHT WITH INDIANS—ELEVEN WARRIORS KILLED BY THE TROOPS.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—A dispatch from Tucson, Arizona, received here, states Major Randall had a fight with Apache Indians fifteen miles from Florence. Eleven warriors were killed and thirty women and children captured. Three soldiers were wounded. Major Randall had a narrow escape.

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—At the election for Directors of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, held to-day, the following-named persons were chosen to serve for the ensuing year: J. Edgar Thompson, Josiah Bacon, Wistar Morris, John M. Kennedy, John Scott of Pittsburg, Alexander J. Derbyshire, Samuel M. Felton, Alexander Biddle, N. Parker Shortridge, and Henry M. Phillips. Josiah Bacon received the highest vote, 286,094 shares, and Henry M. Phillips the lowest, 279,512 shares. There was a falling off in Mr. Thompson's vote from previous years, he receiving 282,756 shares.

COUNTY SUITS AGAINST RAILROAD COMPANIES.

HARRISBURG, Penn., March 24.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County to-day, Attorney General Dimmick and Deputy Attorney Lyman Gilbert argued the case of the Commonwealth against the Erie Railway of New-York, to recover $76,000; also, against the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company, to recover $42,000, and against the Danville and Wilkesbarre and the Reno Company for smaller sums. The cases will undoubtedly be carried to the Supreme Court.

RAILROAD INTELLIGENCE.

PORTLAND, Me., March 24.—The contracts between the Ogdensburg and Eastern Railroads before reported have been signed and delivered.

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

OTTAWA, Ontario, March 24.—Members are arriving to attend the session of the Dominion Parliament, which opens on Thursday next. All the British Columbia and Prince Edward's Island delegates are here, with the exception of one of the former.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION—March 24.

SENATE.

THE DUTY ON SUGAR.

Mr. WEST, of Louisiana, presented a memorial of the New-Orleans Grange for an increase of the duty on sugar, and said that the present method of valuing sugars enables the refiners to impose upon the Government to the prejudice of the home producer. At the proper time he would endeavor to have a law passed to remedy that abuse. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

THE TEXAS STATE ELECTION.

Mr. MORTON, of Indiana, presented a petition of the citizens of Texas, alleging that the late Governor Davis of that State had been deprived of his office four months before the expiration of his term, and that the election there in November last was in violation of law. Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

THE SENATOR FROM MARYLAND.

The Chair laid before the Senate the credentials of William Pinckney Whyte, elected United States Senator from the State of Maryland for six years from the 4th of March, 1875. Laid on the table.

THE CURRENCY AND FREE BANKING.

The Senate, at the expiration of the morning hour, resumed the consideration of the financial measure, and Mr. SHERMAN moved the pending bill to equalize the distribution of the national bank currency be laid aside informally, and that the Senate take up the bill to provide for the redemption and reissue of United States notes and for free banking, reported by him from the Finance Committee yesterday. The motion was agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN then explained the provisions of the bill at length, and said from the beginning of the session the new Finance Committee had been hard at work to perfect a bill. Over sixty different propositions in the shape of bills and petitions were before the committee, and it was a difficult matter to agree upon a general plan covering all the propositions. It was not until a few days ago that such a bill had been agreed upon. Another difficulty was experienced by the committee finding itself divided in opinion just as the Senate and the country is divided on the subject. First, there were those who favored a return to specie payment immediately. Second, those who favored an expansion of the currency, and third, those who desired to see some increase in the currency to meet the demands of business, but, at the same time, wanted steps taken toward a return to specie payment. The Finance Committee, to obtain the sense of the Senate, had brought forward a resolution declaring it to be the duty of Congress, at the present session, to adopt definite measures to redeem the pledge made in the act of March 16, 1869, for the earliest practicable redemption of United States notes in coin, upon which a long discussion followed. Then the bill to equalize the distribution of currency was reported and the discussion prolonged. The bill reported yesterday and just taken up was not a satisfactory one, as it was in the nature of a compromise, and while it had the strength of a compromise it also had the weakness of such a measure. There was a necessity for those on each side to yield their views to some extent to others, and unless they should so yield no bill could be passed. There must be some middle ground agreed upon to make the bill satisfactory to all. It only remained for the Senate now to say if this was a fair compromise whether it would improve our currency and give the relief demanded. He then had the bill read by sections, and explained the provisions of each. He said: The United States notes at this moment are inconvertible, irredeemable, and depreciated at the rate of twelve per cent. They had depreciated ever since their issue, at one time being worth only forty cents in gold, and were now worth only ninety cents. The committee had reported in favor of fixing the amount of United States notes at $382,000,000, that being the amount now outstanding, but he hoped it would soon be practicable to get back to the $356,000,000, and recover the ground lost by the panic. The $382,000,000 had been fixed upon, not because it was the best amount, but because it was the amount now in circulation. The time must come when these notes must be redeemed in coin, and something must be done looking to that end. He quoted the annual productions of precious metals in this country, the coinage, &c., and said he was not prepared to say that any day could be fixed now for resumption of payment of United States notes in coin, but the time had come when some action should be taken to give these notes a specie standard. One plan suggested for this was to allow them to be received for Customs duties and another to allow them to be converted into bonds. He thought it would be a good plan to allow them to be received for Customs duties, but the pledge in the act of 1862 that those duties should be collected in coin, was in the way. That provision was a wise one when adopted. But for the fact that Customs duties were collected in gold during the war we could not have paid the interest on our bonds, and they would have sunk out of sight. If this bill did not meet the views of the Senate, let another be adopted. But he hoped this Congress would not adjourn with increased currency without any plan of redemption: If such course be pursued, the country would be dishonored The United States was rich enough to advance its notes to par in gold, with its 40,000,000 of the most prosperous people in the world. We float the star-spangled banner in the face of the world and point to ourselves as the model Republic, and he hoped we would not expose our inability to pay our broken promises. The panic had been made the reason for a great many extravagant ideas. If the Senate thought the operations of this bill too rapid toward a return to specie payments it could change the time fixed. It was time the Secretary of the Treasury had some discretion under this bill, but none to authorize him to issue irredeemable paper currency. The increase of the national bank capital under the bill would be about $110,000,000. He did not think it would be any violation of confidence to state that the Secretary of the Treasury wished to retire an equal amount of greenbacks as national bank notes were issued. It had not been the design of the Finance Committee to enter upon any serious modifications of the National Banking act. In conclusion, he said this was not a party or sectional struggle, but a question involving the faith and honor of the country, and Congress must provide a national currency, well distributed, and one gradually approaching redemption in gold.

Mr. THURMAN said he had never made a personal explanation, but he was forced to do so now by what had been said by the Senator from Michigan (Mr. Ferry) in one of his late speeches. That Senator had arraigned him because he kept quiet through this discussion, as if it were not a merit not to speak. He (Mr. Thurman) thought that to delay legislation by speaking was almost a crime. The Senator (Mr. Ferry) had intimated that he was shrinking from an expression of his opinion, and read from newspapers to support his argument. Before a Senator made charges against another Senator he should be assured of the truth whereof he spoke. He (Mr. Thurman) denied that he had ever said the panic was the result of an attempt of the creditors of the East to force the debtors of the South and West into specie resumption. He had never made such a ridiculous assertion in his life. On the contrary, he had always said that the panic was the result of overtrading and Congressional legislation, embarking in new enterprises, and especially in the Northern Pacific Railroad scheme. He never uttered a word in favor of inflation, but had expressed the opinion that he was opposed to any violent or sudden measures for specie resumption. He was too much of an old-fashioned Democrat to favor embarking on any career of inflation, which meant no resumption at all. The Senator (Mr. Ferry) had charged him with being absent from the Senate when votes were taken on several amendments. If he had taken the trouble to inquire he would have ascertained that at that time he (Mr. Thurman) was on a sick bed and unable to be in the Senate. Had he been present he would have voted against all amendments and for the motion to recommit, as he believed the committee was the place to perfect the bill, and not the Senate.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, said he had commented on the action of the Senator as expressed by one of the leading papers in Cincinnati. If he had offended the journalist had offended. He (Mr. FERRY) was still at a loss to know where the Senator stood today, as he had submitted no proposition, no plan. He inquired of the gentleman (Mr. Thurman) if he was in favor of the bill just reported by the Finance Committee?

Mr. THURMAN said his present belief was that he would oppose it, though he had not examined it carefully, as he had not time to do so. His impression was that he would vote against it.

Mr. FERRY said he would vote to make the volume of legal tenders $400,000,000, and for free banking.

Mr. THURMAN said the bill fixed the amount of greenbacks at $382,000,000 and only increased the national bank circulation to the extent of $110,000,000. Free banking meant an extension of the national bank circulation to many millions of dollars. The only limit would be the amount of Government bonds which could be procured to put up as securities. It meant an indefinite extension of irredeemable paper currency, and a perpetuation of the national indebtedness. If national banking was to be perpetuated the national indebtedness must be, and with the endurance of this high debt, high taxation and high tariff would continue. The perpetual national banking system meant that the people of Ohio must pay three or four dollars more per thousand for their lumber from Michigan than they would have to pay if they could get it from Canada. It meant death to free trade, and if the Senator (Mr. Ferry) was in favor of extending the system of national banks he was in favor of extending national indebtedness. He denied that the bill just reported made currency elastic. On the contrary, it fixed the amount by just as arbitrary a rule as that of the present day. Though he felt adverse to the bill now, he thought it infinitely better than inflation. He quoted from the second section of the bill, and said he could not support it because it was too severe in its provisions.

Pending the discussion, the Senate, on motion of Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN, went into executive session, and at 5:15 P. M. the doors were reopened and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE GEORGIA CONTESTED ELECTION.

After considerable animated discussion over an attempt by Messrs. O'Neil and Myers, of Pennsylvania, to make a personal or privileged question out of mistakes in the Washington papers in regard to their votes on the Four Hundred Million bill, yesterday, which attempt the Speaker refused to countenance, the House proceeded to the discussion of the Georgia contested election case.

After three hours' discussion the minority resolution, that Rawls, the sitting member, was entitled to the seat, was rejected—yeas 77, nays 133; and the majority resolutions, declaring Sloan, the contestant, entitled to the seat, were adopted—yeas 135, nays 74. It was a party vote, except that Banning, of Ohio; Fort, of Illinois, and Shoemaker, of Pennsylvania, voted with the Democrats.

Mr. Andrew Sloan then came forward and took the modified (not the iron-clad) oath.

INTER-STATE RAILWAY COMMERCE.

Mr. MCCRARY, of Iowa, after an unsuccessful effort to have some arrangement made for taking a vote on the bill to regulate inter-State railroad commerce, gave notice that he would move the previous question on the passage of the bill at 4 o'clock to-morrow.

THE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, offered a resolution giving to the Committee on Ways and Means authority to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths in all cases pending for examination before it from time to time. Adopted.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Mr. W. R. ROBERTS, of New-York, presented a memorial in favor of the Eight-hour law and for the removal of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury, signed by 20,000 persons, representing the Typographical Union and the various trades and laboring societies in New-York City. He requested that the memorial be read at the Clerk's desk and printed in the Congressional Record.

Mr. MAYNARD, of Tennessee, objected, and it was referred to the Committee on Civil Service Reform.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE BY RAILROAD.

The House then proceeded to the discussion of the bill to regulate inter-State railroad commerce, and Mr. Willard, of Vermont, made an argument against the bill.

At the close of Mr. Willard's speech, which lasted an hour and a half, the House at 5:30 took a recess till 7:30, the evening session to be devoted to the same subject.

OUTRAGES IN OHIO.

THE TEMPERANCE WOMEN JEERED AND INSULTED—DANGEROUS STABBING AFFRAY.

The howling, hooting mob who pushed and jeered, and insulted the women engaged in the "temperance crusade" in Cleveland, Ohio, last week, is severely denounced by the papers of that city. The *Leader*, for example, says: "It is difficult to speak with calmness or moderation of the disgraceful scenes enacted on the west side yesterday. We had hitherto chosen to believe that riotous demonstrations toward the ladies engaged in the temperance work at Columbus and Chicago were chance occurrences, outbursts of wrath from drunken ruffians, so much intoxicated as to forget that they owed any respect to womanhood. The character and extent of the mob demonstrations toward the ladies of Cleveland, yesterday, indicate that these outbreaks are to be considered a regular feature of the movement, and that the strong arm of the law must be extended to save the wives and daughters of respectable citizens from insult and injury; and with this forewarning we trust the Police force of the city will see to it that such scenes are not re-enacted. It is mortifying to read that the outrage was perpetrated in the sight of an immense crowd, and one instinctively wonders what kind of manhood that could be which suffered such a spectacle to go on without a prompter interference. The ladies' cause has been a decided gainer by the occurrence, public sympathy is thoroughly aroused, and the work will be pushed with increased vigor. But the city has been disgraced, and so long as these cowardly ruffians and bummers, these insulters of women, remain unpunished, the stain will last."

Much bitter feeling has been engendered by the temperance movement in the town of Arcanum, Darke County, Ohio, about twenty miles west of Dayton, and one of its outgrowths is thus described by the *Journal* of the latter city. "The population is about equally divided on the question, and a number of scenes of disorder and violence have occurred, the most serious of which took place Wednesday night, between 9 and 10 o'clock, while a band of women were praying in front of Tom Gavin's saloon, in which Jo. Creighton received several severe stabs, one of which penetrated the lungs, and Milo Perkins had an eye knocked out with a stone. It seems that last Saturday night eggs were thrown at and into Dan Olwine's saloon, and about the time the difficulty occurred Wednesday, Creighton learned that he was accused of throwing the eggs. He was indignant because he was charged with this conduct, and said that he could whip the man who said so, and thereupon started to where the crowd was congregated on the street. When he got there he soon became involved in a rencontre with Perkins, in which both were thrown to the sidewalk, and while in that position they grappled, and Perkins drew his knife, cutting a gash above Creighton's eye, stabbing him in the shoulder and also in the left side, the blade in the last instance penetrating the lung. After the stabbing Perkins started to walk away, when some person threw a stone at him, the blow taking effect over the eye, and completely destroying that member. This knocked him down, and he, together with Creighton, was removed to a physician's office, where their wounds were dressed. Creighton's situation is said to be critical, and while there is no probability of Perkins' wound terminating fatally, yet it will result in the loss of an eye. Creighton is an ex-saloon-keeper, who has retired from the business since the temperance movement commenced, and our information is that both the combatants were friends of the praying women, and that the *casus belli* was the report about throwing eggs at Olwine's saloon."

CALIFORNIA MAIL TROUBLES.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* relates the following: "A tall, gaunt lady, of Hibernian extraction, who supports a husband and several children on a barren ranch at the southern end of the county, afforded entertainment for a dozen or more people at the Post Office, yesterday afternoon, and at the same time inspired the stamp-clerk with a huge disgust. Elbowing her way through the crowd about the window, she laid a live rooster under the clerk's nose and bade him tell her the postage to a town in Humboldt County. The clerk smiled blandly, and replied that the law did not permit the shipment of live roosters by mail. The lady flared up and dropped remarks reflecting upon the intelligence of the clerk, talking in a high key and with refreshing volubility. The clerk behaved with becoming forbearance to the end, though the provocation was very great. The lady departed with the rooster over her shoulder, after relieving her mind, and as she passed out of the door swore a large round oath that she would have the law on the Postmaster."

The following is also given by the *Bulletin*: "The postal authorities complain that the people are exhibiting the most reckless disregard in the use of the mails, and need a sharp reprimand. Naturalists forward in small and fragile boxes, Mexican lizards, tarantulas, and many other dangerous and disgusting reptiles, together with poisonous insects of various kinds. Occasionally these boxes are broken open during the transit, and the crawling creatures are free to pester the clerks as they please as soon as the mail-bags are opened. One of the greatest nuisances, however, in connection with the transmission of the mails, is the medicine-bottle. Scarcely a mail that leaves the city for the interior of the State is utterly destitute of medicine bottles containing villanous compounds. The shipment of this medicine is, of course, contrary to law, as drugs come under the head of perishable articles. The latest dodge, and one which ought to be immediately suppressed for the benefit of all persons interested, is the secretion of trade dollars in newspapers to avoid the payment of letter postage on the coin. The distributing mail clerk discovers the fraud the moment he takes the paper in his hand, and, of course, the money is not permitted to reach its destination. All of these violations of the law are annoying to the postal authorities, but they prefer the trade dollar to tarantulas and medicines."

THE PRESIDENT AND THE BOSTON COLLECTOR.

Collector Simmons made a speech in Boston on St. Patrick's Day, and in the course of it said: "I do not intend to speak of President Grant as an official, but shall speak of him personally. In that respect, I wish to say that, if there is any one thing more than another for which I thank the present President of the United States, it is for the utterance of one remark, and for the manifestations of one principle. It was this: When it was said to him by certain people that they did not believe that he could afford to take the responsibility of slighting any very great number of the good citizens of Boston, he said: 'I cannot afford, as President of the United States, to take the responsibility of throwing a stigma upon a man whose record is without a blemish, and whose every opponent confesses him to be a man of ability for the place, of integrity, and of proper party record, and I will not withdraw his name.' That was a remark that touched me deeply."

THE WHIRLWIND AT ALTON.

The terrific whirlwind which, as our readers know, passed over Alton, Ill., on the 18th inst., is thus described by the *Telegraph* of that place: "About 6 o'clock the sky was half obscured by the dense mass of clouds; then, what seemed to be lighter clouds, were detached from the upper mass and swept through the air with inconceivable rapidity, while the atmosphere on the surface of the ground was almost perfectly still. At 6:10 a heavy cloud, in the shape of a funnel, fell, apparently from the great mass, swept across the river as quick as a flash of lightning, the small end of the funnel dragging along the surface of the water. In a second the cloud struck the river front, swept by in a flash, bounded like a ball, passed over the hills, toward the north-east, rose again, and broke into fragments. When it struck the buildings, a terrible rumbling crash resounded, which was distinctly heard a mile distant, then came the rush and roar of the tempest, blinding rain, and rattling hail; the air seemed all in a swirl, almost total darkness closed in and hid the scene of destruction. The time occupied by the passage of the whirlwind, from the river through the valley, was not over two seconds, and all the damage was done within that time. The only part of the town touched by the tornado was the main business part, directly in the valley. The course of the storm-cloud was most erratic. It was, as we have said, funnel-shaped, small end down. Whatever object that small end touched was smashed to atoms. It rose, fell, darted here and there, and finally rose up and broke into fragments. The diameter of the small end of the funnel was only a few feet. The storm-cloud, as it swept over the river, was of a greenish-white tinge, but when it rose again into the air it was densely black, like a column of ink."

LETTERS FROM SHERMAN AND HURLBUT.

The following letters are made public by the Columbia (S. C.) *Union-Herald*:

HEAD-QUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9, 1874.

Hon. T. J. Mackey, Judge Sixth Circuit, Chester, S. C.:

MY DEAR SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 7th inst., inclosing slips from the Columbia (S. C.) *Union-Herald*, giving an account of the exhumation of two of the soldiers belonging to Kilpatrick's cavalry by their former enemies, now citizens of Lancaster County, S. C., and of their escort by them, with all the honors of war, to Columbia, S. C., where their remains were transferred to the custody of Col. H. M. Black, United States Army, and were by him sent, under escort, to their final resting-place, the national cemetery at Florence. Satisfied that this act of sympathy and kindness on the part of the ex-Confederate officers and soldiers of Lancaster was meant as an earnest of their respect for the great cause in which those two soldiers died, and as manifesting a desire to bury the passions of the past civil war in oblivion, I promptly respond to your request to recognize the courtesy of the act, and to assure them that such acts will meet a prompt recognition on the part of the people of the whole country who want peace, not only on the surface, but in the hearts of all our countrymen, regardless of locality or of past dissensions. Wishing you and your countrymen all honor and success in the new era dawning on you, I am, with great respect, your friend,

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS UNITED STATES, HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9, 1874.

Hon. T. J. Mackey:

Gen. Sherman has shown me your letter describing the graceful tribute offered by our late antagonists to two of our dead soldiers from the West. As one of the Army of the Union, allow me through you to present my thanks to those who participated in this commendable tribute from one soldier to another. I have often said that there is but little bitterness among the men who stood in arms on either side; each, so far as I know, readily acknowledges the manhood of their opponents. Time, the great consoler, will wear out soon all asperity that now survives, and the common necessities, common interest, and common progress of an undivided country will give room enough for honorable emulation, and for consistent labor for the common good. Such acts as you commemorate will go far to bring about a higher and better state of feeling, and are worthy of graceful and kindly notice.

Your obedient servant,

S. A. HURLBUT,

Late Major General United States Volunteers.

THE CONNECTICUT TOBACCO CROP.

The Hartford *Times* of the 18th inst. says: "All around us the evidences multiply that the area of Connecticut land to be planted with tobacco next Summer is to be considerably diminished. The experience of the last two years has not been such as to encourage our farmers to extend, or in many cases to continue, their former area of land in tobacco. Prices have not come up to their sanguine expectations, and a large part of the crop of 1873 is likely to await for some time its purchasers. One reason for this is the general 'hard times.' Another cause is the circumstance that so considerable a part of the aggregate crop of Connecticut seed-leaf is of inferior grades. Speaking in a comparative sense, only a few of our tobacco-growers have even yet learned how to produce the finer grades. They seem to be content to keep on raising medium or inferior grades, even when the soil would admit of a much finer and more valuable article. Moreover, a great many farmers living in townships wholly unsuited to tobacco-growing persist in surrendering a portion of their land, labor, and time, to a product of seed-leaf which must always be of inferior quality and price, and which does not on the whole pay them any better return than would hay and corn and potatoes, while it indirectly damages others more or less. In the fine grades of Connecticut seed-leaf our growers never need fear competition. It is to the production of these alone that more care should be given. These grades always command high prices, and probably always will, for no other tobacco can compete with them in the market. They can be produced on some of the lightest and poorest soils—provided the right means are used to make the desired quality; for it is just as simple a process as the planting of potatoes.'

RETRENCHMENT IN LOUISIANA.

The New-Orleans *Picayune* says: "Gov. Kellogg has revoked all contracts now in force with official journals throughout the State, so far as they relate to the publication of the laws passed by the General Assembly at its session just closed. This revocation is expected to save the State at least $100,000, and is creating a fearful howl among the so-called official journals. Anticipating this action, one of the proprietors of an obscure newspaper, Blackburn, vented his disgust a few days ago at the prospective loss of such remunerative printing. He brought his small battery to bear upon Auditor Clinton, who proposed the revocation, and charged him with attempting the destruction of the Republican press in the country. To this the Auditor replies by saying that these country official journals have control of all parochial, municipal, and judicial printing and advertising, and they must be seriously lacking in ability and enterprise if they cannot sustain themselves with such help. The Auditor declares that a large number of these journals are not newspapers in any sense of the word; they are mere machines through which to draw appropriations from the State, and if a considerable number of them should expire the loss to the State and the party would not, in his judgment, be irreparable. This is very good, but Mr. Clinton's attack on Blackburn is still better. That importunate statesman is charged by the Auditor with having used his position in the Senate to procure for his paper the printing of the House journals at an expense of $10,000 or $12,000, besides securing for himself sundry appropriations, amounting to $6,000 or $7,000, for old printing bills, the greater part if not all of which was, in the opinion of the Auditor, a 'gratuity.'"

ANOTHER PERFORMER HAS A NARROW ESCAPE.

Boston papers say that at the Howard Athenæum, in that city, Wednesday evening, as "King Sarbro," the Japanese rope-walker, was making his ascension from the stage to the gallery on a single rope, and had proceeded about two-thirds of the way, he lost his foothold and fell. Fortunately he had presence of mind enough to catch the rope with his hands and lowered himself to the stage hand-over-hand. At the time he slipped he was some twenty-five feet above the heads of the audience in the parquet, and had he not saved himself he would have landed on some one's head, doubtless with fatal, and certainly with serious results. The feat was not again attempted. The cause of the fall was the fact that the rope had been coiled up in the gallery and had been spit upon by some persons there, making it slippery. The incident made the audience shudder, but the lucky Jap was loudly applauded as he reached the stage in safety.

THAT VOLCANO—AN INFERENCE.

The Charlotte (N. C.) *Observer* says: "So far as we can learn, and we have, perhaps, as late advices as have been received in Raleigh, no eruption has appeared, and the nearest approach to it has been the issuance of steam from a rock. There appears not to be the alarm felt among the people living in the vicinity which might be expected, and which would be manifested if they felt that they were in imminent danger. We base this supposition that no great alarm is felt for the consequences of the rumbling and rocking of the earth upon the fact that a paper published within eighteen miles of the mountain comes to us this week without a line concerning the strange phenomenon, or about the opinion concerning it entertained by the people living on the mountain and near it."

THE MAINE ICE CROP.

The Maine ice crop has been a large one. The State Statistician says: "The total yield of the ice crop in Maine for the present season, including old ice on hand, cannot be reckoned short of 1,500,000 tons, and it may possibly reach 2,000,000 tons. Of this amount probably 300,000 tons have been sold or bargained for at $3 per ton, or a total of nearly $1,000,000. This price is a remunerative one, netting a large profit to the owners. If the rest of the crop is sold at the same figure, the total amount realized from Maine's ice product will be between $4,000,000 and $5,000,000. To transport this product to a market will require an enormous fleet of vessels. Assuming that an average cargo will be 300 tons, it will require not less than 5,000 vessels. To carry away the product of the Kennebec will require over 3,000 vessels, or an average of nearly fifteen vessels a day from the opening of the river to navigation to its close."

FATAL PRACTICAL JOKE.

An Ohio paper gives the details of what is called a lamentable accident that occurred in Pike township, Fulton County, that State, a few days ago. The circumstances are substantially as follows: William Mullen, Jr., who lives within a short distance of Winameg, had been in the habit of going in the evening for his mail, and had, on more than one occasion, been annoyed by a certain dog howling near his house, and, on leaving the house Saturday night, he made the remark in the presence of a young man by the name of Bird R. Flemming, who was living there, that he was going to the store, and if that dog made that noise again he was going to shoot him. This young man got in advance of Mullen some way, and, for the purpose of scaring him, imitated a dog, when Mullen drew his revolver and fired, killing the boy almost instantly.

THE STEAM-SHIP COLIMA.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 24.—It is now stated by persons who arrived by the Nevada from Panama, that the officers of the Constitution reported the Colima as entering Mazatlan for the purpose of disembarking Mexican troops, and that she was not spoken off Cape St. Lucas. No anxiety is felt here for the safety of the Colima.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

The Board of Education held a special meeting yesterday, President Nielson in the chair. It was decided that the basement of the church on the south side of Houston street, between Eldridge and Forsyth streets, should be leased for one year, at a rental of $3,000, for the use of Primary School No. 9, in First street. This school, it will be remembered, is located in the old Presbyterian Church in First street, between First and Second avenues, and the ground under and around the building has been used as a burial place. It was ordered by the board that the remains of the dead interred there be removed to Cypress Hills Cemetery, or such other places as the friends of the deceased might direct. The work of exhumation has been in progress for some time, and the City Superintendent has reported that the effluvium arising from the remains disinterred is prejudicial to the health of the pupils of the school. Hence the action of the board. The communication of the Trustees of Grammar School No. 4, in Rivington street, Thirteenth Ward, asking for better accommodations for its primary department, was also read, and it was decided that the premises No. 93 Attorney street be rented to be used as a branch of the aforesaid primary department. Complaints of the Board of Health concerning the sanitary condition of several school-houses in the Twelfth Ward were referred to appropriate committees for action, and other business of a routine nature important to the efficient management of the schools was transacted. A telegram from Speaker Husted, at Albany, informing the board that a committee of the Assembly would be in session this afternoon to consider the bill lately introduced to make the offices of School Commissioners and Trustees elective, instead of appointive, as now, was read. As the board had been notified of the meeting of the committee, that the members might have an opportunity to speak upon the question of the proposed extinction of the present board, the President thought it would be necessary to appoint a committee to go to Albany. It was decided to appoint a committee of three, but the President met with some difficulty in finding anybody willing to serve. Everybody present excused themselves, and the meeting adjourned after authorizing the President to make a selection. The committee appointed were Commissioner Farr—now in Albany—and Commissioners Mathewson and Jenkins.

THE ERIE STRIKE.

The Erie Railway Company appears to have completely mastered the difficulty in which they have been involved during the last few days by the strike among its freight-handlers. At the Long Dock, Jersey City, the new hands were at work briskly all day, and seemed to be much more expert and business-like in their labor. They were taken across the river on one of the company's propellers yesterday morning, and returned at night, and the company supplied them, as on Monday, with hot coffee, bread, and meat at noon. One of them, however, fell into the hands of the Philistines at the dinner hour. As he was going up Pavonia avenue, near the freight yard, he was attacked by some of the strikers and beaten, but no very great injury was inflicted. One of his assailants, John Mahoney, was arrested and taken to the Second Precinct Station, but was subsequently released on bail. During the afternoon the company sent a letter to a committee of the strikers by whom they had been previously visited, in which they expressed their willingness to re-employ the New-Jersey strikers at the rates already offered them, and on the same general conditions, but that the company must insist on enforcing its own rules and being the judge of the efficiency of its employes. The rates offered are 17½ cents per hour for all time made, whether within ordinary hours of labor, or extra time or Sunday work. This offer will remain open to the Jersey City men only until 6 P. M. to-day. At the freight depot, foot of Chambers and Duane streets, New-York side, the new hands worked very well, and Capt. Burt, the foreman in charge, had facilitated matters very greatly by selecting from among the hands several Germans who speak English, to direct the Germans who do not speak our language. The company has already begun to "weed" out the lazy or incapable men, retaining only those who have the energy and physical ability to do a fair day's work. About fifty were paid off yesterday. The strikers at the company's flour-freight depot, at Pier No. 8 East River, who went "out" on Monday, were replaced by about 100 new men, who were marched down from the foot of Chambers street yesterday morning, and went to work without any molestation whatever. During the day a number of the old hands went to the company's offices and stated that they had been, to some extent, coerced into the strike on the preceding day. They now desired to go back to work. The company ordered these men to be re-employed. At all the depots a full force of Police were on duty, viz.: Sixty at the Long Dock, sixty at the foot of Chambers street, and twenty-five at Pier No. 8. On Monday night and last night the Long Dock Depot was guarded by fifty special Police.

PETITION AGAINST SENATE BILL NO. 83.

A remonstrance, signed by forty marine and fire insurance companies of New-York City, together with the memorial of the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade authorized at a recent special meeting of that body, against Senate bill No. 83, "to regulate the use of ships, wharves, and piers in the City of New-York," have just been forwarded to Albany. The bill referred to is now in the House Committee on Commerce and Navigation, having passed the Senate. The following is a list of the insurance companies making the remonstrance:

The Commercial Mutual Insurance Company, Mercantile Mutual Insurance Company, Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, New-York Mutual Insurance Company, Union Mutual Insurance Company, Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, Phœnix Insurance Company, Orient Mutual Insurance Company, Great Western Insurance Company, United States Lloyds, Insurance Company of North America, Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company, Continental Fire Insurance Company, United States Fire Insurance Company, Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company, City Fire Insurance Company, Jefferson Fire Insurance Company, American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, Relief Fire Insurance Company, Merchants' Fire Insurance Company, Home Fire Insurance Company, Firemen's Fire Insurance Company, Greenwich Fire Insurance Company, Commercial Fire Insurance Company, Irving Fire Insurance Company, Star Fire Insurance Company, Columbia Fire Insurance Company, Firemen's Fund Fire Insurance Company, Germania Fire Insurance Company, Lamar Fire Insurance Company, Globe Fire Insurance Company, Exchange Fire Insurance Company, Tradesmen's Fire Insurance Company, Mercantile Fire Insurance Company, St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Company, Lenox Fire Insurance Company, Safeguard Fire Insurance Company, Lorillard Fire Insurance Company, Hoffman Fire Insurance Company, and Sterling Fire Insurance Company. The memorialists set forth their views in full, and make an earnest appeal.

THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

A meeting of the New-York Produce Exchange is called for Friday, April 3 prox., at 1:45 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of getting the vote of members on the following amendment to the by-laws:

"Section 51 of the by-laws is hereby repealed, and the following is enacted as section 51 of the by-laws:

SEC. 51. These by-laws shall not be altered or amended, unless the proposed alteration or amendment has been approved by a vote of two-thirds of the Board of Managers, and ratified by a majority vote of members voting by ballot at an election held for the purpose, of which ten days' notice shall have been given, stating specifically the alteration or amendment proposed."

If the proposed by-law be ratified at the meeting, a ballot will be held April 4 to ratify or reject the following by-law:

"Section 3 of the by-laws is hereby repealed, and the following is enacted as section 3 of the by-laws:

SEC. 3. Any respectable person engaged in any branch of the produce business, or in any business directly connected therewith, on the proposal of one member seconded by another, and on presenting a written application stating the nature of his business, after ten days' notice of such application has been conspicuously posted upon the Exchange, shall be admitted to membership, if approved by the Board of Managers, on the payment of an initiation fee of $1,000, or on the presentation of a certificate of membership duly transferred to him, and the signing of an agreement to abide by the charter, by-laws, and rules of the Exchange, and all amendments that may be made thereto."

In case the amendment to by-law No. 51 be rejected at the meeting April 3, the proposed amendment to section 3 of the by-laws will be immediately submitted to ballot at that meeting.

MR. HENRY BERGH AND THE PIGEON-SHOOTING MATCH.

The decision of Judge McAdam, of the Marine Court, regarding pigeon-shooting, has created a deal of uneasiness among patrons of this sport, owing to the rumor that Mr. H. Bergh intends to stop the pigeon match for $1,000 and the championship of America, between Ira A. Paine, of this City, and James Ward, of Canada, which is announced to take place next Saturday, at Fleetwood Park, Morrisania. Mr. Bergh claims pigeon shooting is brutal, and that he will do his utmost to prevent it now that the courts uphold him.

THE CITY'S RIGHT TO THE FORESHORE.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, a motion was made before Judge Donohue to dismiss the complaint in the suit of The Mayor, &c., vs. William Remsen and Henry Hart. The suit, it appears, is brought by the Corporation Counsel, on behalf of the City, to recover possession from defendants, who own City "uplands," water-land in front thereof, lying along the Harlem River, in the vicinity of One Hundred and Thirty-first street, and extending to the bulk-head. The tract in question extends about 300 feet along the shore, and is about 180 feet in breadth. The title under which defendant claims was obtained from the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, without advertising, and the present motion was made on the ground that the Common Council not having authorized the proceedings, the Counsel to the Corporation was without authority to institute them. On behalf of the City, it was claimed that the duty of recovering back to the City property of this character, to which the occupants had no legal title, being assigned to no special department, such duty devolved upon the Corporation Counsel by virtue of his position. Judge Donohue took the papers, reserving his decision.

THE TRIAL OF CHARLES CALLENDER.

The hearing of the case of the United States against Charles Callender, the Ex-Bank Examiner, who is accused of having, in consideration of a bribe, made a false report of the condition of the Ocean National Bank, was continued, yesterday, before Judge Benedict, in the United States Circuit Court, criminal side. James H. Haskins, President of the Fourth National Bank of Philadelphia, which failed on the 18th December, 1871, testified that he had heard Callender had borrowed money of this bank, but had no personal knowledge of the fact. The amount stated to him as borrowed by Callender was $100,000. On cross-examination witness said that he hoped he would not ultimately be at the loss of all this money. Theodore M. Davis, the Receiver of the Ocean National Bank, on being recalled, testified that the bonds given by the Lake Superior Ship-canal Railroad and Iron Company were not of the value represented therein; that there is no such canal as the twenty-five-mile canal spoken of in the bond; that the Portage Lake Canal is only two miles long; that there were no such lands as the 600,000 acres of pine and coal lands also mentioned therein, upon which these bonds purport to be liens, and finally, that there exists no such railroad as that described in the bonds. All the land this company owned, he said, was 47,958 85-100 acres. The State of Michigan, he said, claims to own the Portage Lake Canal. The books of the Ocean National Bank, at the time Callender reported its good condition and prospects, witness said, showed that the amount of its unavailable securities was about $1,250,000. On cross-examination he said that the company had title to 400,000 acres of land in addition to the 47,000 and odd acres spoken of before, but that the land was not theirs at the time of the issue of the bonds. They had also a conditional title to 200,000 other acres, but that condition was not performed, and consequently the land did not then belong to them. This closed the case of the prosecution. Mr. Wm. F. Fullerton then opened the case of the defense. He claimed that his client, in the matter of the Ocean National Bank examination, acted in perfect good faith, and that the loans he got of this and other banks were legitimate, the collateral securities he gave for them being of intrinsic, though not of marketable, value. Wm. L. Avery, one of the Directors of the Portage Lake Canal Company, testified that it was a very promising enterprise. He contradicted Mr. Davis' testimony in regard to the landed property of the company. The court adjourned to this morning.

THE NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

The rumored transfer of the steamers of the Narragansett Steam-ship Company, which has been exciting considerable comment in New-England, has at last reached New-York. According to the alleged bargain, the Old Colony Railroad Company, a corporation which owns and operates two lines of railroad—one sixty-seven miles in length, from Newport to Boston, and the other forty-nine miles, from Fall River to Boston—was to take possession of the boats of the company on the 1st of April. The Boston press took up the report and enlarged on it to a considerable length, the necessary papers having, in their version of the story, been drawn up, the bargain concluded, and nothing remaining but for the representatives of the Narragansett Steam-ship Company to surrender their boats. The story was repeated at Newport with more or less addition, and finally published in this City, with the rider that "if not substantially incorrect, it is at least premature." It certainly seems to be all of that. At the offices of the company, at Pier No. 30 North River, yesterday, there was no sign of any impending change, and the attaches of the office were quite profound in their certainty that the whole thing was a "fraud." At the office of the Secretary of the company, No. 177 West street, little or no additional light was thrown on the subject. It was "news" to them. They had seen the reports to that effect in the Boston papers, but they were always getting up something or other down East. The Secretary, Mr. John Mackin, thought the rumor originated during Mr. Gould's late visit to Boston to attend the election of Directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, and hinted that probably that gentleman could give more information on that subject than any one else. A TIMES reporter called at the residence of Mr. Gould in Fifth avenue yesterday afternoon, but without finding him at home. The boats owned by the company are the Bristol, the Providence, the Newport, the Old Colony, the Empire State, the Metropolis, the Jesse Hoyt, the Long Branch, the Plymouth Rock, and the Fall River. The Bristol and Providence, the two largest, are of 3,000 tons each, and run on the Fall River line. The Jesse Hoyt and the Plymouth Rock are the two boats which Fisk put on the Long Branch line in the Summer of 1870. Whether the story of their intended sale has any foundation, or is merely a stock-jobbing canard, remains to be seen.

AN ALLEGED TICKET-SWINDLING OPERATION.

Messrs. Charles S. Crippen and Walter L. Gallup, the proprietors of the railroad ticket-office at the Grand Central Hotel, appeared before Justice Bixby, at the Tombs Police Court, and applied for a warrant for the arrest of one Clinton Ryder, whom they charge with having defrauded them out of railroad tickets to the value of $2,020. It is alleged that the complainants purchased from Ryder on the 20th inst. forty tickets, from New-York to Chicago, issued by the Erie Railway Company, for $740, forty similar tickets to Cincinnati for $680, and fifteen tickets to New-Orleans for $600, making in all $2,020. These tickets were placed in the safe of the complainants and the following day it is alleged that Ryder gained possession of the tickets which he had sold Messrs. Crippen & Gallup either by means of a forged order or some other fraudulent means. He then left the City and has been traced to Providence, R. I. A warrant for the arrest of Ryder was granted by Justice Bixby and placed in the hands of Detectives Heidelberg and Tilley for execution. An application will be made to Gov. Dix for a requisition on the Governor of Rhode Island for the rendition of the accused when arrested. The detectives having charge of the warrant left this City last evening for Providence in pursuit of Ryder.

BOAT RACE FOR THE CHAMPIONSHIP OF AMERICA.

A boat race for $1,000 and the championship of America is to be arranged between Wm. Scharff, of Pittsburg, Penn., and George Brown, of Halifax, Nova Scotia. The latter recently issued a challenge to row any man in the world a given mile race for $2,000 a side. Scharff agrees to row Brown, and has posted $100 with Mr. F. Queen, of this City, as a guarantee that he intends to make a match, so there is every prospect of an agreement being arrived at between them. Brown will want to row at Springfield, Mass., which will suit Scharff, so no obstacle will be placed in arranging the preliminaries. The proposed race is the main topic of discussion in boating circles. A number of boating men of this City are somewhat surprised that John Biglin, of this City, did not accept Brown's challenge. Scharff belongs to the McKee Boat Club, of Pittsburg. He never figured in any prominent race, and the idea of his intention to row Brown for $2,000 a side has created quite a sensation.

THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO RAILROAD.

Messrs. George Opdyke & Co. announce that the plan for the reorganization of the New-York and Oswego Midland Railroad Company which they first presented has been modified, to meet the views expressed by many of the bondholders. It now provides for funding the first-mortgage bonds in an issue of new firsts of $30,000 per mile, subject to the priority of $1,500,000 preferred bonds for aiding in discharging receiver's certificates, in completing the railroad. The subsequent bonds and claims are to be funded in securities in the order of their priority, but not bearing any interest charges unless the same is earned. An agreement embodying this plan has been prepared for signature, and can be executed at the office of the firm.

ARREST FOR GRAND LARCENY.

A young man named Gus Meyers was arrested yesterday morning by Detective Keirns, of Central Office, on a charge of grand larceny. It would appear that Capt. Irving, of Central Office, received a dispatch from A. W. Davidson, Mayor of Charlotte, N. C., asking the arrest of Meyers, who had stolen a horse and $200 from Daniel Blum, a merchant of Charlotte. After the arrest of Meyers, and telegrams having been exchanged, Mayor Davidson telegraphed Capt. Irving not to hold Meyers unless the money had been found on him. Meyers having no money in his possession, he was brought before Justice Bixby at the Tombs and discharged.

AN ALLEGED SWINDLER ARRESTED.

Josephus G. Simmons was arrested yesterday by Detectives Williamson & Von Gerichten, of the Central Office, charged with having swindled a number iron merchants by purchasing goods in the name of O'Day & Higgins. One of his victims, Mr. Isaac T. Meyer, of No. 318 East Forty-eighth street, appeared as complainant against him. He was locked up at the Central Office, and will be taken to the Tombs to-day.

THE SHANKS CONTEMPT CASE.

The appeal in the Shanks contempt case was argued in Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday. The appeal was taken from the decision of Judge Fancher, holding that the commitment under which Mr. Shanks was held for contempt, not being by its terms limited to thirty days, and being in the nature of punishment for contempt of court in not answering questions before the Grand Jury of Kings County, it was in violation of the statute and void. On behalf of the appellants, the people, it was contended that the commitment was in the nature of a proceeding to compel the witness to answer, and he could be committed on that ground until he answered, died, or became insane. On behalf of Mr. Shanks it was contended that the whole proceedings were void. Decision was reserved.

THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

At the meeting of the Board of Health yesterday the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Bureau of Street-cleaning be and is hereby authorized, under the supervision of the Sanitary Superintendent, to deposit ashes and street-sweepings upon the low grounds bounded by Ninety-second and One Hundred and Fifth streets, and adjacent to the East River, New-York, subject, however, to all the regulations now being enforced by the Department of Public Works, and Messrs. Jones and McQuade, in the performance of contracts for filling low lands in the immediate vicinity of said district, such materials not to be deposited above the sewer level, and to be well and thoroughly covered with absolutely clean material.

A complaint from the residents of Morrisania on the subject of the dirty condition of the streets in that town was referred to the Board of Police. The Sanitary Superintendent was directed to enforce the order of the board for the vacation of the house No. 91 Baxter street, the tenement having been condemned as unfit for human habitation. A communication was received from the United States Consul at Gibraltar notifying the board that the following-named vessels left that port without clean bills of health: On the 17th of February, the Italian brig New-York, Capt. Pollis, from Castellamare, for New-York, and on the 24th of February, the British brigs Como, Capt. Williams, from Messina, and Zuleika, Capt. Walsh, from Malaga. The matter was referred to the Health Officer, Dr. Vanderpoel. Mr. Gardner was appointed Chairman of the Committee on Law and Ordinances, in place of Henry Smith, deceased. Dr. Harris, Register of Records, made the following report:

The total number of deaths reported in this City during the week ending on Saturday, the 21st inst., was 557, against 535 verified for the previous week. The increase of mortality occurred chiefly in diseases of the respiratory organs and of the brain and nervous system. The unfavorable atmospheric conditions contributed to this increase. The death rate, which had fallen to 24.15 per 1,000 yearly rate at the end of February, rose to 26.75 the second week of March, and is now at 28 per 1,000. This increase has occurred in the Fourth, Sixth, Eighth, and Fourteenth Wards so conspicuously as to indicate the badly-housed and poorly-fed classes as the first and chief sufferers from the inclemency of the season. The total mortality in the public institutions for the past three weeks amounted to 249, and in three weeks to 259.

The following is a comparative statement of contagious diseases for the past two weeks:

Week ending March 14—Typhoid fever, 6; scarlet fever, 73; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 4; measles, 56; diphtheria, 41; small-pox, 15.

Week ending March 21—Typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 6; scarlet fever, 79; cerebro-spinal meningitis, 2; measles, 40; diphtheria, 49; small-pox, 23.

THE POLICE DEPARTMENT OF BROOKLYN.

The annual report of the Brooklyn Police and Excise Department, showing the condition of the Police force and the business transacted during 1873, has just been completed by the heads of the different departments. The arrests made for 1872 number 15,903, while for 1873 the number recorded is 25,583. The return from licenses has increased nearly fifty per cent. The wine and lager beer sellers have been found, as a general rule, to prefer to pay $20 extra for the privilege of selling liquor. The Police force consists of 1 Superintendent, 1 Inspector, 11 Captains, 58 Sergeants, 30 roundsmen, 435 patrolmen, 33 doormen; total, 569.

The nativity of persons arrested was as follows:

Males—Austria, 4; Belgium, 1; Canada, 62; Denmark, 16; East Indies, 1; England, 905; France, 84; Germany, 2,116; Holland, 1; Italy, 60; Ireland, 9,162; Newfoundland, 1; Norway, 29; Nova Scotia, 2; Prussia, 3; Poland, 14; Portugal, 2; Russia, 8; Scotland, 245; Spain, 15; Sweden, 93; Switzerland, 4; United States, 7,366; West Indies, 1; Wales, 19. Total, 20,214.

Females—Canada, 14; Denmark, 2; England, 247; France, 16; Germany, 483; Ireland, 3,145; Italy, 5; Mexico, 2; Portugal, 4; Sweden, 14; Spain, 2; Scotland, 65; United States, 1,366; Wales, 5; West Indies, 4. Total, 5,374. Males, 20,214. Grand total, 25,588.

Color—White, 24,738; colored, 850. Grand total, 25,588.

The report calls attention to the necessity for mounted policemen, to supply which the Aldermen have just granted an appropriation. The want of a Harbor Police is also deplored.

YORKVILLE POLICE COURT.

Two young men, named George Autz and James Durkin, were yesterday committed on charges of breaking into the butcher shop at No. 732 First avenue and stealing therefrom $30 worth of meat. Durkin bears a very bad character. He, a short time ago, assaulted a woman, but escaped punishment because she failed to appear against him....Two confidence operators, giving the names of George Baker and Daniel Mervin, were locked up for trial on a charge of swindling George Richards, a resident of Philadelphia, out of $20. The complainant was accosted at the foot of Rector street, by Baker, who desired his assistance in removing his baggage from the corner of Broadway and Liberty street to the Long Branch boat, for which he promised to remunerate him handsomely. Arrived there, they were met by Mervin, who informed Baker that he had already removed the trunks, and demanded his pay therefor. Unfortunately Baker had nothing but a check for $50, and, turning to Richards, he asked if he would oblige him with the loan of $20 for a few minutes. The unsuspecting dupe complied, and Baker and his confederate entered an office "to get the check cashed." Luckily Detective Thompson, of the Grand Central Depot, saw the proceeding, and recognizing the couple as old offenders, followed them in and arrested both. The money was recovered.

THE COURT SQUADS.

At a meeting of the Board of Police held yesterday, the following rules were adopted for the guidance of the squads of Police detailed at the Police Courts:

Court squads are organized for the sole purpose and duty of serving the criminal processes issued by, and carrying into effect the orders of the Police Courts in criminal cases. The squads are placed under the command of Sergeants, who are held responsible for prompt, regular, and thorough performance of the duties required of the members of the squad. All processes and all orders made by the Police Courts requiring any action by the members of the court squads should be delivered to the Sergeant in command. It is the duty of the Sergeant in command of the squad to cause all criminal processes and all orders in criminal cases which shall be issued, made, and delivered to him by the courts to be promptly executed, obeyed, and carried into effect by such members of the force under his command as he shall select and detail for the purpose in each case, and he shall detail from time to time members of his force to attend the court during the sessions, and instruct them in respect to their duties while so employed, requiring them to keep order and quiet in the court-room under the direction of the court, and to prevent the escape or departure from the court of any persons under arrest, except under the direction of the court. Members of the squad will not be permitted to be absent from Police duties under any pretext without the express permission of the Sergeant in command, and are required to be at all times when on duty in full uniform, (except when otherwise ordered by the Sergeant,) and to be clean and neatly attired, in pursuance of the rules and regulations concerning uniform and dress.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

In Wall street circles, yesterday, the news from Washington was of chief interest. The report that the Senate had favorably considered the fixing of the legal-tender issue at $400,000,000 had the effect of making stocks strong, and at the close prices were better than at any time of the day. Mr. S. L. M. Barlow states that the President of the London Stock Exchange has designated Friday of this week as settling day for the new Erie loan. To-morrow, at noon, the bids for the remaining $500,000 gold of the $3,000,000 authorized by the Treasury Department to be sold during March, will be received at the Sub-Treasury in this City. Nothing of special importance occurred in banking or stock transactions to disturb the regularity of the day's doings.

THE KID-GLOVE ROBBERY.

The trial of Saul Adams, charged with receiving kid gloves stolen from the store of Harris Brothers, was resumed before Judge Sutherland yesterday in the Court of General Sessions. Mr. Brooke, for the defense, endeavored to show that, although the prisoner had purchased gloves from Johnson, he did so not with a guilty knowledge, but on the assertion of the latter that they were smuggled goods. A number of witnesses, including Capt. Washburne and Sergt. Bird, of the Ninth Precinct, testified to the good character of the prisoner. The case had not concluded at the rising of the court, but the defense had closed its testimony. The summing up by both sides will take place this morning, and the case will be given to the jury.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

Controller Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Claims paid, number of warrants 82, amounting to $101,407 31; pay-rolls, number of warrants 2, amounting to $19,026 63; total number of warrants 84, amounting to $120,433 99. Receipts from taxes of 1873 and interest, $5,194 30; arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $59,947 81; collection of assessments and interest, $2,877 19; market rents, $772 50; water rents, $594 90; licenses, Mayor's office, $67; Auditor of City Revenue, fees, $1 10; fees and fines, District Courts, $21 50; total, $69,476 30.

THE RAILROAD BOND FORGERIES.

Counsel in the case of Dr. Alvin Blaisdell, indicted for complicity in the stupendous Buffalo and Erie and New-York Central Railroad bonds, moved that bail be fixed for his client, and that the District Attorney be directed to furnish the names of the witnesses to be used against him. District Attorney Rollins opposed the motion, and said that he would be ready to try these cases next week. Judge Sutherland will consider the matter.

COLD WEATHER IN NEW-ENGLAND.

BOSTON, March 24.—The weather continues cold and blustering. A dispatch from Lewiston, Me., reports the thermometer 9° below zero this morning.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITOL.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The House Committee on Appropriations to-day agreed to insert an item of $15,000 in the Deficiency Appropriation bill, to be used under the direction of Prof. Baird, in carrying on the work of food-fish propagation. The money is needed this Spring for the particular purpose of hatching shad. The committee also had under consideration the estimates of the Interior Department for appropriations needed to supply deficiencies in the amounts appropriated last year for the Indian service in Arizona and New-Mexico. These appropriations were made for the designated purpose of feeding such Apache Indians as were then or might be thereafter collected on the reservations. Owing to the vigorous operations of Gen. Crook a much greater number of savages were peaceably or forcibly induced to go upon these reservations than had been anticipated, and hence the necessity for exceeding the appropriations for their subsistence. In view of these circumstances, and the fact that it would have cost vastly more to fight the Apaches than it has to feed them, the committee are disposed to grant the appropriation asked for, but will probably accompany it with some provision of law which shall declare that such action is not hereafter to be considered a precedent authorizing the Interior Department to exceed the appropriations made from time to time for the Indian service.

THE PRINTING OF GOVERNMENT BONDS AND CURRENCY.

In reply to a Senate resolution of inquiry the Secretary of the Treasury sent to that body to-day a communication stating that the securities of the United States, such as bonds, notes, and fractional currency, are being, and have been prepared in accordance with the recommendations of the Joint Select Committee on Retrenchment, dated March 3, 1869, and the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, Dec. 6, 1869, and that no changes have been made in this plan of preparing such securities. The following is stated by the Secretary to be the method adopted: The paper is received by the agent of the Government stationed at the mills, and is shipped to the bank-note companies on requisition from the department. Notice is given each day of the transmission of the paper by an agent at the mills, and its receipt by the bank-note companies and the delivery therefrom to the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, and also the deliveries to the Treasurer of the United States, and on the following day the accountants in the Treasury Department prepare a statement showing the disposition of every sheet of paper printed and unprinted.

CONFIRMATIONS BY THE SENATE.

The Senate, in executive session to-day, confirmed the following nominations: David Reed, to be United States Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania; Frederick Herman Schenck, of Indiana, Consul at Barcelona; Giles B. Overton, Receiver of Public Moneys at Salt Lake City; Thomas E. Burns, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Fourth District of Kentucky, vice E. H. Hobson, removed; Second Lieut. Stephen P. Joslyn, to be First Lieutenant of the Twenty-first Regiment Infantry, with rank from July 28, 1866, under the act approved Feb. 25, 1873, to fill a vacancy created by the death of Lieut. Wm. L. Sherwood, April 14, 1873. The nomination of Thomas B. Van Buren, of New-Jersey, to be Consul at Kanagawa, which was confirmed a few days ago, and hung upon a motion to reconsider, was to-day finally confirmed.

CLASSIFICATION OF DUTIES ON LINEN.

Question has arisen as to the classification of the duties on bleached and colored cottons having a few threads of flax woven through the body of the goods, which importers claim are liable to duty only as goods made of mixed material. The department has decided for the present, at least, to continue the classification of these goods as cotton goods subject to duty according to the number of threads to the square inch, thus ignoring the flax. The importance of this is seen in the fact that the duty on goods of mixed material is thirty-five per cent., which is about one-half the duty on bleached and colored cottons.

DISPATCH FROM THE RED CLOUD AGENCY.

The following dispatch has been received at the army head-quarters:

CHICAGO, Ill., March 23.

Gen. W. D. Whipple, Washington, D. C.:

Gen. Ord telegraphs as follows: Col. John E. Smith reports all quiet at the Red Cloud Agency. On the 19th inst. the Commissioners were at the Spotted Tail Agency. Major Chambers telegraphs from Fort Fetterman on the 22d that twenty Sioux Indians stole nineteen head of cattle from the citizens near that post. The citizens followed, recovering eleven head. The cavalry and citizens are in pursuit.

(Signed,) P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant General.

THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

The Senate Committee on Finance to-day decided to report adversely on the House bill authorizing the removal of the National Bank of Hagerstown, Md., to Washington, D. C., and favorably on the claim of certain parties in New-Orleans to be refunded Customs duties paid by them on machinery imported and used there mainly, though not exclusively, for the manufacture of beet sugar.

ACTS SIGNED BY THE PRESIDENT.

The President to-day signed the act to amend the act entitled "An act to prevent the extermination of fur-bearing animals in Alaska." Also the act to establish bonded warehouses for the storing of rice intended for exportation. Also the act for the relief of Willard Howe, of Massachusetts. Also the act to exempt Geo. M. Richard, of Pittston, Penn., from the payment of $881 29 for postage stamps stolen from his office while post-master.

LIGHT-HOUSE NOTICE.

The Light-house Board gives notice that on and after the opening of navigation in the Spring of 1874 a light will be exhibited from the tower recently erected on Grosse Point, Lake Michigan, near Evanston, Ill. The apparatus will illuminate 240° of the horizon, is of the second order, and will show a "fixed white light, varied by red flashes," at intervals of three minutes.

A NEW SPECIAL AGENCY DISTRICT.

The Secretary of the Treasury has established a Seventeenth Special Agency District, embracing all the ports within the Collection District of New-Orleans, north of Paducah, Ky., and Nashville, Tenn., and including those ports. The head-quarters are at Cincinnati. Special Agent James B. Morris has been assigned in charge of the district.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day were as follows: Currency, $3,314,768; special deposit of legal tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $53,575,000; coin, $86,705,421; including coin certificates, $39,799,700; outstanding legal tenders, $382,000,000.

THE LATE SENATOR SUMNER'S CHAIR.

Mr. Sumner's chair and desk in the Senate, which since his death have been vacant, although secured by Mr. Ferry, of Michigan, were to-day relinquished by the latter in favor of Mr. Ferry, of Connecticut, who now occupies them.

NO SESSION OF THE CABINET.

There was no session of the Cabinet to-day, on account of the funeral of the late Judge Dent, which takes place at his late residence this afternoon, after which his remains will be conveyed West.

The internal revenue receipts were $220,950.

SPECIAL AGENTS.

Stanley G. Trott, of South Carolina, has been appointed a special agent, and is assigned to duty in that State. William Armstrong, a special agent at Detroit, Mich., has resigned.

RING REMINISCENCES.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 24.—The special proceedings in the suit of John McB. Davidson for a dissolution of the firm of Davidson & Doyle, safe-makers, will be resumed here next Monday, before Judge Isaac Edwards, Referee. A number of New-York City officials have been subpœnaed to attend and give their testimony as to the use of the funds of the firm for the purpose of operating in railroad stocks and aiding the Ring savings banks, (the Bowling-green, National, and Guardian.) Mr. Davidson has returned from Florida and is stopping at Saratoga. He was in this city yesterday.

SUICIDE OF A LAWYER.

TORONTO, Canada, March 24.—Israel N. Winstanley, a barrister, was found dead yesterday morning in the law office of Reeve & Platt. A letter addressed to Mr. Reeve was found, in which deceased stated that he intended to commit suicide by taking oil of almonds, and a bottle containing a few drops of this liquid was found on a desk in the office. A verdict was rendered to the effect that the deceased came to his death by taking a quantity of oil of almonds, knowing the same to be poisonous.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—MARCH 24.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

600 West. Un.......... 78½	26 Pac. of Mo.......... 41
400 do.......... 78⅝	300 North-western... 55¼
700 do.......... 78¼	600 do.......... 55½
100 do.......... 78⅛	200 do.......... 55⅝
11700 do.......... 78¼	400 do.......s3. 55½
1000 do.......... 78⅜	800 do.......... 55½
2100 do.......... 78½	300 do.......... 55⅜
2700 do.......... 78⅜	600 do.......... 55½
675 do.......... 78¼	100 do.......b3. 55⅜
400 do.......s3. 78¼	1200 do.......... 55⅜
1800 do.......... 78⅜	100 do.......b3. 55½
1100 do.......... 78½	200 do.......s3. 55⅜
400 do.......b3. 78½	100 H. & St. Jos....... 31¾
1700 do.......s3. 78½	500 Un. Pacific........ 34¼
1300 do.......... 78⅜	1000 do.......... 34⅜
300 Del., L. & W.......109½	800 do.......... 34¼
72 do..........109	100 Rock Island.......106⅜
300 Pacific Mail....... 44¾	300 do..........106½
600 do.......... 44⅝	200 do..........106⅜
300 do.......s3. 44½	300 do..........106¼
1500 do.......... 44⅜	400 do..........106
500 do.......b3. 44⅜	100 do..........106¼
500 N. Y. C. & H.......101¼	100 Erie Railway...... 43
500 do..........101⅛	100 do.......... 42¾
500 do..........101	400 St. Paul.......... 43
1000 do..........100⅞	800 do.......... 43⅛
600 do..........101	100 do.......s3. 43¼
200 Tol. & W.......... 46¼	1200 do.......... 43⅜
500 do.......... 46	100 Erie Pf.......... 64⅛
600 do.......... 45⅞	100 Atl. & Pac. Pf..... 16¼
100 do.......b3. 46	100 do.......b3. 16¼
1900 do.......... 45⅞	400 do.......... 16⅛
100 do.......c. 45⅞	200 do.......... 16
300 do.......b3. 45⅞	200 do.......... 16⅛
1100 Lake Shore..... 78¼	200 do.......c. 16
1000 do.......... 78⅜	150 C., C. & I. C....... 31⅛
500 do.......... 78½	200 do.......... 31
600 do.......... 78⅜	500 Ohio & Miss..... 30¾
1500 do.......... 78¼	200 do.......... 30⅞
300 do.......s3. 78⅛	900 do.......... 31
4000 do.......... 78¼	200 do.......... 30¾
1000 do.......... 78⅜	600 do.......... 30⅝
200 do.......b3. 78½	200 do.......s30. 30½
500 do.......... 78½	200 do.......s3. 30½
200 do.......s3. 78⅜	300 do.......... 30⅝
900 do.......b3. 78½	200 do.......c. 30⅝
500 do.......... 78⅜	300 do.......b3. 30¾

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$2,000 U. S. 6s,'81, C.120¼	$1,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..........119¾
5,000 do.......12.120⅜	500 do....small.119¼
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65 n......12.118¾	50,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R..........114⅝
13,000 U.S.5-20 R.'67, b. c..........119½	1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C..........12.114½
1,500 U.S. 6s, '81,R.119⅝	20,000 U. S. 5s, '81, C..........12.115
14,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68......b. c.119¾	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

5,000 Erie 4th...b. c.100	900 L. S. & M. S.b.c.b3. 78⅜
500 L. S. Div. bds... 96½	1000 do.......... 78¼
7,000 U. P. 1st.....s3. 84	500 do.......c. 78⅛
1,000 C. P. Gold bds.. 94	500 do.......s3. 78¼
1,000 Ch. & N.W. Con. 91¼	700 do.......... 78¼
1,000 do.......... 91½	500 do.......c. 78¼
1,000 do.....b. c. 91¾	700 do.......b3. 78⅜
6,000 do.......... 92	200 do.......c. 78⅜
70,000 C. & N. W. con. coup. gold bds...b3. 87½	100 do.......... 78⅜
	500 do.......b3. 78½
1,000 D., L. & W. 1st.104¼	2300 do.......... 78½
5,000 D.,L.& W. c.b.c.104¾	1000 do.......... 78⅝
1,000 Gt. West. 2d.... 84	1000 do.......... 78¾
2,500 Morris & Es. 2d. 99½	100 do.......b3. 78¾
2,000 Gal. & Chic. 2d.100	1900 do.......... 78⅞
3,000 St. L. & I. M.1st. 96	2100 do.......... 78¾
2,000 P.,Ft.W.& C.2d.101½	200 do.......c. 78⅝
5,000 Mich. C. 7s.,b.c. 98½	100 do.......... 78⅝
2,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st, La Crosse Division.. 90	100 do.......b3. 78¾
	1300 do.......... 78¾
5,000 Ches. & O. 1st.. 56	100 Un. Pac....b. c. c. 34¼
1,000 Long I. 1st...... 93½	500 do.......b3. 34⅜
50 Phoenix Bank....100	700 do.......... 34⅜
15 Bank of Com......119½	700 do.......s3. 34⅜
40 Chatham Bank...130	1000 do.......b3. 34½
100 Mar. Land & Mfg. 6½	900 do.......... 34½
100 Pac. Mail.b. c.b3.. 44½	300 do.......s3. 34⅜
100 do.......... 44⅜	200 Ch. & N. W...b.c. 55⅜
100 do.......s3. 44¼	100 do.......c. 55¼
300 do.......b3. 44⅜	100 do.......b3. 55⅜
700 do.......... 44½	300 do.......s3. 55¼
200 do.......b3. 44½	200 do.......c. 55⅜
200 Erie..........b. c. 42⅝	800 do.......... 55¼
200 do.......... 42¾	300 do.......b3. 55½
100 do.......... 42⅞	100 do.......s60. 55
200 do.......... 43⅜	200 do.......... 55½
400 do.......... 43½	400 do.......... 55⅝
100 do.......... 43⅝	200 do.......c. 55½
10 Rens. & Saratoga.108	200 do.......s3. 55½
19 W. U. Tel.......... 78	200 do.......... 55½
400 do...b. c.s3. 78½	45 do.......... 55⅞
700 do.......... 78⅜	200 Ch. & N.W.Pf.b.c. 72¼
300 do.......s3. 78⅜	400 do.......... 72½
100 do.......... 78¼	600 Ch. & R. I....b. c.106
500 do.......... 78½	100 do..........106¼
1000 do.......... 78⅜	100 do..........106⅛
1000 do.......s3. 78⅜	600 do..........106¼
1800 do.......... 78¼	500 C. M. & St. P..b.c. 43¼
200 do.......c. 78⅜	100 do.......s3. 43⅛
400 do.......... 78⅜	100 do.......... 43⅜
400 do.......b3. 78½	200 do.......b3. 43⅜
100 do.......... 78½	200 do.......... 43⅜
2300 do.......... 78½	100 do.......... 43⅞
100 do.......s3. 78⅜	100 do.......... 43½
300 do.......... 78⅜	600 do.......... 43⅜
400 do.......... 78⅝	200 do.......... 43⅝
400 do.......c. 78⅝	300 do.......... 43⅝
200 do.......... 78¾	200 C.M.& St.P.pf.b.c. 78
1200 do.......... 78⅞	100 do.......... 78
300 do.......b3. 78⅝	100 Ch., Bur. & Q.....103⅛
3700 do.......... 78⅞	50 do.......b. c.103⅛
900 do.......b3. 79	50 do..........103⅛
1900 do.......... 79	100 Tol. & W...b. c.b3. 45⅝
300 do.......b3. 79⅛	100 do.......s3. 45⅝
300 do.......... 79⅛	700 do.......... 45⅝
300 do.......... 79⅛	1000 do.......... 45⅞
40 Am. Express...... 64	200 do.......... 46
5 do....b. c. 64	400 do.......... 46⅛
100 N. J. Cent........104½	900 do.......... 46⅛
20 do..........104¼	400 do.......... 46¼
100 N.Y.C. & H.b.s.c.100⅞	400 do.......s3. 46¼
200 do.......s3.100⅞	200 do.......s3. 46⅛
200 do..........100⅞	300 do.......... 46⅛
300 do.......b3.101	300 do.......... 46⅛
115 do..........101	200 do.......... 46⅜
400 do..........101¼	200 Ohio & Miss..... 30½
100 do..........101	600 do.......b. c. 30⅝
225 Mor. & Es....b. c. 93	800 do.......... 30½
100 Del., L. & W...b. c.109¼	300 do.......b3. 30⅝
300 do..........109⅛	700 do.......... 30½
100 N. Y., N. H. & H..132	500 do.......b3. 30⅝
100 Pac. of Mo........ 41	500 do.......... 30⅞
100 do.......... 41½	100 do.......b3. 30⅞
100 C., C. & I. C...b. c. 30⅞	200 do.......... 30⅞
200 do.......... 31	100 H. & St.J.pf.b.c.b3. 39
200 do.......b10. 31	100 do.......c. 39
100 do.......... 31	30 Lou. & Nash...... 54

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 O'CLOCK.

100 Western Un...b3. 79	100 Rock Island.......106⅛
100 do.......c. 79	800 Union Pacific...... 34⅜
400 do.......... 78⅞	200 do.......b3. 34⅜
200 do.......b3. 78⅞	200 do.......s3. 34⅜
500 do.......s3. 78¾	200 do.......b3. 34½
1300 do.......... 78⅞	100 North-west..b10. 55⅜
400 do.......s3. 78⅞	100 do.......... 55⅜
1000 do.......b3. 79	200 do.......s3. 55¼
500 do.......... 78⅞	100 do.......b3. 55½
1500 do.......... 79	100 do.......s3. 55⅜
800 do.......... 79⅛	300 North-west. Pf... 72½
1000 do.......b3. 79⅛	100 Tol. & Wab....... 46⅛
200 Am. Dis. Tel...... 59	100 do.......... 46
50 Pacific Mail...... 44¼	400 do.......... 46⅛
200 do.......... 44⅜	400 do.......... 46¼
200 do.......c. 44¼	900 do.......... 46⅜
200 do.......... 44¼	100 Han. & St. Jo..... 31½
200 N. Y. C. & Hud...101	200 D., L. & West.b3.109¼
800 Erie Railway...... 43	100 do..........109
100 do.......s3. 42⅞	200 do.......b4.109¼
400 do.......... 43⅛	200 do.......b3.109¼
100 do.......... 43	200 Ohio & Miss...... 30¾
100 Lake Shore...... 78⅝	400 do.......... 30⅞
100 do.......b3. 78¾	200 do.......b3. 30⅞
200 do.......c. 78⅝	100 C., C. & I. C....s3. 31
1100 do.......... 78⅝	100 do.......... 31
200 do.......b3. 78¾	100 do.......... 31⅛
300 do.......s3. 78⅝	100 At. & Pac R. R... 16¼
2200 do.......... 78¾	28 do.......... 16
500 do.......b3. 78⅞	100 Pac. R. R. of Mo.. 41½
900 do.......... 78⅞	200 do.......... 41⅜
200 do.......c. 78¾	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2:15 P. M.

$4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62..........117½	$3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65 n..........119
500 U. S. 5-20 C., '64..........119½	12,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67..........119⅞

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. iss....b. c. 91	400 N.Y.C.&H.b. c.b3.101¼
	300 do..........101¼
5,000 Tenn. 6s, old ex coupon.... 70	100 do..........101⅛
	100 do..........101
5,000 Va. 6s, cons... 50½	100 do.......s3.100⅞
5,000 do.......... 50¾	100 do.......s4.100⅞
10,000 Erie 1st....b3.104	200 do..........100⅞
1,000 Long Dock bs. 92¼	1100 do..........101
20,000 M. & St. P., C. & M. div.b. c. 91	100 do.......s3.100⅞
	100 Mich. Cen....b. c. 86
20,000 do.......... 80½	100 L. S. & M.S.b.c.b3. 78⅞
7,000 Cen.P.G.bs.b3. 94	1000 do.......... 78⅞
5,000 St. L. & I.M.2d. 81	500 do.......... 78¾
10,000 C. & N. W. con. coup. G. bds.. 87⅜	500 do.......... 78⅞
	200 do.......... 78¾
12,000 do.......... 87¼	200 do.......b3. 78¾
5,000 U. Pac. 1st.b3. 84⅛	200 do.......s3. 78⅝
3,000 do.......... 84	400 do.......c. 78⅝
1,000 U. P. 10s, inc.. 82	1500 do.......... 78⅝
5,000 do.......... 81¾	300 do.......b3. 78⅝
200 C. C. of M..b. c.b3. 48	50 Clev. & P. guar... 88⅞
500 Pac. M. S. Co.b. c. 44¼	100 C. & N.W..b. c.b3. 55½
1200 do.......... 44⅜	700 do.......... 55½
800 do.......b3. 44½	100 do.......s3. 55⅜
1000 do.......... 44½	700 do.......... 55⅜
100 Erie Railway.b. c. 43	100 do.......b3. 55½
500 do.......s60. 42⅜	1100 Chi. & R. I..b. c.106¼
700 W. Un. T..b. c.b3. 79⅛	50 do..........106½
1500 do.......... 79⅛	200 do..........106⅜
800 do.......... 79¼	100 do.......s3.106¼
100 do.......b3. 79¼	100 do..........106¼
1000 do.......s3. 79⅛	100 C.,M.& S.P.b. c.b3. 43¾
2200 do.......... 79¼	400 do.......... 43¾
1600 do.......... 79⅜	20 C.,M.& S.P.sp.b. c. 80½
400 do.......c. 79⅜	1500 Tol.,W.& W.b. c. 46⅜
700 do.......... 79½	1100 do.......... 46⅝
500 do.......... 79⅝	200 do.......... 46
4300 do.......... 79½	36 N. Y., N. H. & H..132½
300 do.......s3. 79⅜	800 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 30⅞
2700 do.......... 79⅜	300 do.......s3. 30¾
2000 do.......b3. 79½	200 Del., L. & W..b. c.109¼
600 do.......... 79⅜	100 do.......b3.109¼
100 do.......b3. 79⅜	32 do..........109½
200 do.......... 79¼	100 do.......s3.109¼
1200 do.......... 79⅜	100 do..........109
200 do.......s3. 79¼	25 P.,F.W.&Cg'd.b.c. 95¼
200 do.......c. 79⅜	200 St. L. & I. M..b. c. 53¼
800 do.......... 79⅜	100 H. & St. Jo...b. c. 31½
600 Un. Pac...b. c.b3. 34½	100 do.......s3. 31¼
400 do.......s3. 34⅜	100 At. & Pac. Pf.b. c. 16⅜
500 do.......s3. 34¼	100 do.......... 16¼
100 do.......b3. 34⅜	100 C., C. & I. C..b. c. 31

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. C., 6s, '81..........120½	50 Wells-Fargo Ex.. 76
	100 Erie Railway.s10. 43
100 N. Y. C. & H..s3.100⅞	800 Lake Shore....... 78⅝
300 do..........100⅞	600 do.......b3. 78⅝
100 do.......s3.101	700 do.......... 78⅝
200 do..........101⅛	1000 do.......s3. 78½
200 do..........101	100 do.......... 78½
100 do..........100⅞	800 do.......... 78⅝
600 West. Union..b3. 79½	300 do.......b3. 78¾
1500 do.......... 79½	500 do.......s3. 78½
300 do.......... 79⅝	100 do.......b5. 78⅝
1300 do.......... 79½	400 do.......b3. 78⅝
500 do.......b3. 79⅝	200 Union Pacific..b3. 34⅜
5700 do.......... 79⅝	600 do.......... 34⅜
2200 do.......b3. 79¾	800 do.......b3. 34½
1100 do.......... 79⅝	1500 do.......... 34½
2500 do.......... 79¾	100 North-western... 55¼
500 do.......... 79⅞	200 do.......... 55⅜
100 Pacific Mail....... 44½	200 do.......b3. 55½
2500 do.......... 44⅝	100 do.......b3. 55⅜
400 do.......... 44¾	200 North-west. Pref. 72¼
200 do.......b3. 44¾	50 Rock Island.......106⅜
100 do.......b3. 44⅞	200 do..........106¼
500 do.......... 44⅞	300 do..........106⅜
1200 do.......b3. 45	100 Tol. & Wab....b3. 46⅛
800 do.......... 45	200 do.......... 46¼
200 do.......b3. 45⅛	200 do.......... 46⅛
2100 do.......... 45⅛	200 do.......b3. 46¼
1900 do.......... 45¼	100 St. Paul.......... 43⅝
2000 do.......... 45⅜	200 do.......... 43⅝
2000 do.......b3. 45¼	200 do.......... 43⅝
100 do.......b3. 45½	600 do.......... 43⅝
1600 do.......... 45⅝	400 do.......... 43⅝
2500 do.......... 45⅝	200 Ohio & Miss..... 30⅞
100 do.......b3. 45⅝	100 Han. & St. Jo.... 31¾
200 do.......... 45¼	

TUESDAY, March 24—P. M.

There was a sense of real relief experienced in the Wall Street markets to-day on the passage of the $400,000,000 Greenbacks Bill through the House yesterday. The vote, as we had all along supposed it would be whenever the question came to be tested, is a two-thirds majority. Its strength will, probably, be less than two-thirds in the Senate, and there may yet be some considerable delay in reaching a conclusion in that body, but the sum, we have no doubt, will be left at $400,000,000, as fixed by the House of Representatives. A number of Republican Senators, like Mr. Conkling, and several of the Democratic Senators, who are opposed to what is called "inflation," will probably vote for the Bill, if only to settle the doubt or suspense in regard to the Greenbacks maximum as well as minimum. The collateral points in regard to Banking and Currency and the funding of a portion of the Greenbacks, involved in the new Bill of Mr. Sherman, may possibly delay settlement, but the prevailing hope among business people is that the House Bill so decidedly adopted yesterday will be disposed of this week, if possible.

The Greenback Bill had very little effect on the Gold Room. It was not expected that it would advance the price materially, nor is the measure, on final passage, likely to help the price up, in the absence of any considerable export demand for Gold. The sales to-day were 112⅛@112¼@112 ₱ cent.

Exchange rules $4 84½@$4 85 to the £ sterling. A leading firm were drawers to-day at $4 84½, less a brokerage.

The temper of the Stock Market was generally improved by the news from Washington. The rise was quite general on the Share list early in the day, to the extent of ¾@1¼ ₱ cent., and later in the day speculation took up several Stocks like Western Telegraph and Pacific Mail 1@1½ ₱ cent. additional, and, on the business of the whole day, the transactions were large on most of the Western Railroads, beginning with Lake Shore, and also on New-York Central, Delaware and Lackawanna, &c. The business in the Railroad Mortgages also improved in amount at firm prices, and to a fair amount in the Public Funds of the United States.

At 3 o'clock P. M. the general market left off firm, after an immense business through the day in Western Telegraph, and some of the Railroad Stocks, and the following quotations were made as compared with Monday night:

Closing Quotations—MARCH 24.

	Monday.	Tuesday.
United States New 5s	114¾	115⅛
U. S. 5-20s, May and November	120¼	120½
U. S. 5-20s, January and July	119¾	119⅞
American Gold	111¾	112⅛
Bills on London, 60 days	$4 85	$4 85
New-York Central and Hudson	100½	100⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	105¼	106⅜
Pacific Mail	44¼	45¼
St. Paul Common	42¾	43½
Western Union	77¾	79⅞
Union Pacific	34	34⅝
Lake Shore	77⅝	78⅝
Toledo and Wabash	45¼	46½
Harlem	xd.130	131½
North-west	54⅝	55½
North-west Preferred	72	72¼
C., C. and Indiana Central	30⅞	31¼
Delaware and Lackawanna	108¾	109
Central New-Jersey	105¼	104½
Panama	114½	114¼
Erie	42¼	43¼
Atlantic and Pacific	16½	16¼
Ohio and Mississippi	30¼	30⅞

The Sub-Treasury received in Gold for Customs to-day $409,000, and redeemed in Gold $42,000 of the Principal of the Public Debt. The Gold Interest paid out was only $21,000.

The following are the prices for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent. reg., '81....119½	5-20 coup., n. i., '65...119
6 ₱ cent. coup., 81....120½	5-20 reg., '67..........119⅛
5-20 reg., '62..........117	5-20 coup., '67.........119⅞
5-20 coup., '62.........117⅜	5-20 reg., '68..........119½
5-20 reg., '64..........118⅛	5-20 coup., '68.........119⅜
5-20 coup., '64.........119½	10-40 reg...............114½
5-20 reg., '65..........119	10-40 coup..............114½
5-20 coup., '65.........120½	5s coup., '81...........115¼
5-20 reg., n. i., '65...118¾	6s Currency.............117

The following bids were made at the Exchange Board for the Railroad Bonds:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.... 96	C. & N. W. coup.g.bs. 87¼
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.... 94½	C.,C.,C.& I.1st 7s.S.F.103
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. E... 91	North Mo. 1st.......... 86½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Sub'n. 91	Han. & St. Jo. L. G... 90
N. Y. Cen. 1st reg....106	H. & St. Jo. 8s, con... 80
N. Y. Cen. 1st coup..105	Del., L. & W. 1st......104
Erie 1st Ext'd.........103⅝	Del., L. & W. 2d.......104
Erie 2d 7s, '79........100	D., L. & W. 7s, con...104⅛
Erie 4th 7s, '80....... 99¾	Tol. & W. con. conv.... 70
Long Dock Bonds.... 98	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90.. 82½
H. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85..104	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st.... 93½
H. R. 7s, 3d, '75.......102	Gal. & Chic. Ext'd....102
Har. Con. & S. F. 6s.100	Gal. & Chic. 2d........ 99
Alb. & Sus. 1st bds...102½	Chic., R. I. & Pac.....105
M. Cen. Con. 7s,1902. 98⅜	Mor. & Essex 1st......106⅜
M. Cen. 1st 8s, '82....109	Mor. & Essex 2d....... 99½
M. So. 7 ₱ ct. 2d......101	N. J. Cen. 1st, new...106½
M. S. & N.I.S.F.7 ₱ c.105	N. J. Cen. conv........101⅞
Cleve. & Tol. S. F.....102¾	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st....106½
Cleve. & Tol. new bs. 97½	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d.....101
C., P. & A., old bds. 97¼	Cleve. & Pitts. 3d.....100
C., P. & A., new bds. 97	Cleve. & Pitts. 4th.... 89½
Det., M. & T. bds.... 97	Ohio & Miss.con.S.F. 93
Buf. & Erie, new bs. 98	Ohio & Miss. con...... 91½
L. Shore div. bds..... 97	Ohio & Miss. 2d con.. 80
Pac. 7s g'd by Mo.... 98	Dub. & S. City 1st.... 93
West. Pac. bds........ 87	St. L. & I. M. 1st..... 96
Un. Pac. 1st bds....... 84	M. & St. P.1st 8s P.D.107
Un. Pac. L. G. 7s..... 83	M.&S.P.1st 7s 3-10 P.D. 95½
Un. Pac. Inc. 10s..... 81	Mil. & St. P. 2d....... 81
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ ct., '75..102	Mar. & Cin. 1st........100
Alton & T. H. 1st.....100	Chic. & Mil. 1st....... 93½
Alton & T. H. 2d Pf... 85	Col., C. & I. 1st....... 90½
Chic. & N. W. Int.bs. 99	Col., C. & I. 2d....... 65
C. & N. W. con. bds. 91½	N. Y. & N. H. 6s......101
C. & N. W. ext'n bs. 91	B., H. & Erie 1st..... 29¼
Chic. & N. W. 1st.....100	Cedar F. & Min. 1st.. 76

The various interests in the Iron Mountain and Cairo and Fulton Roads, embracing 700 miles, from St. Louis to Fulton, on the frontier of Arkansas, where the line connects by bridge over the Red River, with the Texas Roads, are about to be consolidated. The Stock of the Iron Mountain, proper, $10,000,000 in amount, is to be taken in at 115 ₱ cent., and the Stock of the Cairo and Arkansas connections, $16,000,000 in amount, at 60 ₱ cent. And there is to be a reserve of $5,000,000 of the Consolidated Stock of the "St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway," (the newly-formed corporation,) for future contingencies in equiping the whole line and for such other improvements as may be needful for its efficiency and growing business.

Capt. William H. Swift and his Co-Trustees of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Land Grant Mortgage again advertise that they are prepared to buy $50,000 of the Bonds, under sealed proposals, to be left with Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co., No. 56 Wall street, by Friday, April 3. The Trustees, we believe, are limited to 110 ₱ cent. for the Bonds.

The week's exports hence of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods have been to the value of $5,413,034.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF FISK & HATCH, No. 5 NASSAU ST.

We buy and sell GOVERNMENT BONDS and GOLD at current market rates; buy Gold Coupons; buy and sell Stocks and Bonds at the Stock Exchange on Commission for cash; receive Deposits, and allow interest at the rate of four per cent.; make Collections, and transact a general Banking and Financial business.

We also deal in the CENTRAL PACIFIC and WESTERN PACIFIC GOLD BONDS, which, at present prices, are very desirable for investment.

We are also selling the CENTRAL PACIFIC GOLD SIX PER CENT. LAND BONDS at 85 and accrued interest.

FISK & HATCH.

FOR SALE, NEW-YORK Tribune Newspaper Association Stock. Apply to W. C. NOYES, Agent, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

☞ BANKING-HOUSE OF HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall st., New-York. Deposit accounts of mercantile firms and individuals received in either currency or coin; interest allowed thereon. All facilities and accommodations granted usual with City Banks. Orders for Investment Securities, also Gold and Exchange, executed.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, March 24, 1874.

COFFEE—Has been without movement of importance in the invoice line, and values have been more or less nominal. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 21½c.@21¾c.; fair, 22¼c.@23c.; good, 23¾c.@24c.; prime, 24½c.@24¾c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 21½c.@26¼c., gold; Java, 26c.@29c.; Maracaibo, 24c.@26c.; Porto Rico, 23c.@25c.; Savanilla, 24c.@25½c.; Costa Rica, 24c.@25½c.; Mexican, 23c.@24½c.; San Domingo, 20½c.@21c.; Laguayra, 24½c.@26c.; and Jamaica, 22c.@24c., gold, ₱ lb. Jobbing trade limited.

COTTON—Has been less active and less buoyant as to values, for early delivery, with sales reported of 2,977 bales, (of which 380 bales were to arrive,) including 480 bales to shippers, 557 bales to spinners, 840 bales to speculators, and 1,100 bales in transit. And for forward delivery there has been less animation, with prices quoted about as before. Sales have been reported since our last of 16,400 bales, (of which 3,300 bales were on last evening, and 13,100 bales to-day,) with 600 bales more at the calls, and on the basis of Low Middling, with March option closing at 15 25-32c.; April, 15 27-32c.; May, 16⅜c.@16 13-32c.; June, 16⅞c.; July, 17 9-32c.; August, 17½c.@17 9-16c.; and September at 17 1-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,755 bales, including 828 bales from Galveston, 260 bales from Baltimore, and 667 bales per railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 7,863 bales, and thus far this week, 33,712 bales, against 35,622 bales same time last week, and since the 1st of September last, 3,330,476 bales, against 2,974,987 bales the preceding season. Consolidated—(one day)—Exports to Great Britain, 26,346 bales; to the Continent, 5,476 bales. Stock—In New-York, 132,317 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 685,320 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Upland.	Alabama.	New-Orleans.	Texas.
Ordinary	12½	12½	12½	12½
Good Ordinary	14½	14⅝	14⅞	14⅞
Strict Good Ordinary	15¼	15⅜	15½	15½
Low Middling	15⅝	15¾	16	16
Middling	16⅝	16¾	17	17
Good Middling	17⅞	18	18¼	18¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less active, though without material change as to values. A moderate inquiry has been noted for shipping Extras, but the bids have been unsatisfactory to holders, and negotiations have been progressing slowly. Trade and family brands have been quiet, but generally quoted about steady. The sales reported since our last have been 10,400 bbls., of all grades, including poor to very choice No. 2 at $4 25@$5 5, chiefly at $4 75@$5; inferior to fancy superfine State and Western at $5 50@$6, chiefly at $5 75@$5 90; inferior to good Extra State at $6 10@$6 60, mainly at $6 35@$6 40; very good to fancy do. at $6 60@$7 65; very poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6@$6 60, chiefly at $6 25@$6 35; poor to choice shipping brands, round-hoop Ohio, $6 30@$6 75; low-grade Minnesota Extra, for shipment, at $6 50@$7 ₱ bbl., and trade and family Extras at proportionate rates.

Southern Flour has been in moderate request within the previous range. Sales have been reported since our last of 950 bbls., in lots, at from $6 30@$7 50 for very poor to choice shipping, and $7 50@10 75 for ordinary to fancy choice Family Extras, ₱ bbl....Canada Flour continues inactive and nominal, within the range of $6 75@9 ₱ bbl....Rye Flour has been salable and steady at $4 50@$5 75 for fine to choice Superfine. Sales, 450 bbls., chiefly at $5 25@5 75 ₱ bbl....Corn-meal has been moderately active, but at rather easier prices, within the range of from $3 50@$4 35 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western; $3 65@$3 85 for White do.; $4@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 40@$4 50, chiefly at $4 40, for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. The reported sales since our last have been 900 bbls. ....Bag-meal has been quiet, within the range of $1 55@$1 62½ for Coarse; $1 60@$1 75 for Yellow, and $1 75@$1 85 for White, ₱ 100 lbs....Buckwheat Flour at $2 75@$3 15 for State and Pennsylvania, the latter rate for very fancy, ₱ 100 lbs....Oat-meal at from $6 75@$8 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN.—A limited demand prevails for Spring Wheat, which has been quoted 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel lower, influenced in part by unfavorable foreign reports. The export inquiry has been much tamer, despite the depression in ocean freights. Holders of strictly prime stock have not been very urgent in their offerings at current rates, in view of the light arrivals. Winter Wheat has been dull and weak in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 73,000 bushels at $1 54@$1 55 for No. 1 Chicago Spring; $1 54½ for No. 2 Milwaukie do., in store, (marketed last evening;) $1 52@$1 53 for ordinary to good No. 2 do., mainly at $1 53 for good average samples, afloat, (to-day;) $1 48@$1 50 for No. 2 Chicago Spring; $1 42@$1 54 for ungraded Spring; $1 70@$1 75 for White Western....Corn has been decidedly more active, the export demand having been quite animated, and prices have been quoted fully 1c. ₱ bushel higher. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 117,000 bushels, (in good part to arrive soon,) at 87c.@92c. for inferior to choice New Mixed Western, mainly at 89c.@90c. for ordinary to fair, and 91c.@92c. for very good to choice; 91c.@92c. for Old Mixed do., prompt delivery; 88c.@92c. for New and Old Mixed do., and White and Yellow do., to arrive soon, and 90c.@92c. for Yellow Western, here....Rye has been inactive, within the range of 97c.@$1 03....Barley has been quiet within the previous range; 5,000 bushels California (Chevalier) were reported sold, without reliable particulars....Barley-Malt quoted about steady but dull, within the range of $2@$2 20 for Canada West, cash and short credit....Oats have been in fair demand and rather firmer, with sales reported of 52,000 bushels at 62c.@65c. for inferior to very choice Mixed Western, from track and delivered, mostly at 64c. for good average samples; 62c. for do., in store; 63c.@66c. for White do., from store and delivered, chiefly at 65c. for good, and 65½c.@66c. for choice, afloat, and 63c. for fair, in store; 71c. for extra choice White do., one car load)....Feed in request within the range of $26@$33, ₱ ton.

MOLASSES—There has not been much animation in foreign. Though the recent arrivals have been quite numerous, several of the cargoes had been sold previous to arrival to refiners, quite a number imported direct by refiners, and only a small proportion of the receipts brought on the market. Of the recent arrivals of Matanzas, three cargoes (one of 512 hhds. 49 tcs. and 14 bbls., another of 470 hhds. and 46 tcs., and another of 493 hhds. and 59 tcs.) were sold previous to arrival, to refiners, and three cargoes (one of 540 hhds. and 32 tcs., another of 557 hhds. and 57 tcs., and another of 540 hhds. and 52 tcs.) were imported direct by refiners. Of the recent arrivals of Cardenas, three cargoes (one of 491 hhds. and 49 tcs., another of 488 hhds. and 40 tcs., and another of 447 hhds. and 52 tcs.,) were sold previous to arrival, to refiners; two cargoes (one of 584 hhds. and 49 tcs., and another of 514 hhds. and 35 tcs.) were imported direct by refiners; and one small invoice of 40 hhds. came on the market. A cargo of 207 hhds. and 39 tcs. Casilda, and invoices of 90 hhds. Demerara, were also offering in the open market; as were also 197 hhds. Arrozo, (grocery stock,) 103 hhds. and 10 tcs. Cienfuegos, 399 hhds., 22 tcs., and 16 bbls. Mayaquez, 40 hhds. Caibarien, 58 hhds. Yubaca, and two lots of 58 and 19 hhds. Sagua. Two cargoes of Sagua, recently arrived, (one of 317 hhds. and 35 tcs., and another of 283 hhds. and 25 tcs.,) were sold previous to arrival to refiners. A lot of 25 hhds. Cienfuegos changed hands at 32½c. ₱ gallon. New-Orleans has been lightly dealt in, in a jobbing way, within the previous range. We quote about as before: Cuba Muscovado, Refining, 31c.@34½c. for new crop; Grocery do. at 33c.@40c.; Porto Rico, 40c.@65c., the latter for fancy; English Islands, 32c.@45c.; New-Orleans, 65c.@74c., the latter for fancy.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been more active and quoted rather stronger in price, with sales reported of 4,000 bbls. Strained at from $2 45@$2 50, the latter rate free on board, closing with this price as the current quotation, and 120 bbls. good do. at $2 55 ₱ bbl.... Tar has been inactive, yet quoted steady at from $3@$3 25 ₱ bbl....Spirits Turpentine has been in fair request, with sales reported of 317 bbls. at 47c.@47½c., closing firmly on this basis.

OILS—Crude Whale has been in moderate demand at former rates; sales, 200 bbls., at New-Bedford, for manufacturing, on private terms. Crude Sperm dull at old figures. Refined Whale and Sperm inactive at unchanged quotations. Linseed, Menhaden, and Cotton-seed Oils in moderate request within the previous range. Of Lard-oil, 250 bbls. sold within the range of 80c.@83c. Other kinds inactive. Crude Whale quoted at 60c.@63c.; Unbleached Whale, 68c.@70c.; Bleached Whale, 70c.@72c.; Crude Sperm at $1 67½@$1 70; Unbleached Sperm, $1 85; Bleached at $1 90; Lard-oil at 80c.@83c.; Red Oil at 48c.; Saponified do. at 50c.; Linseed-oil at from 95c.@97c., in cks. and bbls.; Olive-oil at $1 15, in cks.; Menhaden, 42c.@45c.; Crude Cotton-seed at 47½c.; Yellow do. at 52½c.@55c.; White do. at 60c.@70c.; Palm-oil at 8.@9c. Refined Spermaceti at 24c.@25c.

PETROLEUM—The market shows more animation and firmness. The demand has been stimulated by the more favorable Creek advices, and to some extent, by the depression in ocean freights....Crude has been purchased to the extent of 5,000 bbls., in bulk, for early delivery, and 10,000 bbls., in bulk, for the first half of April at 7¼c....Refined sold to the extent of 9,000 bbls. for early delivery, at 14⅜c., quoted at the close at 14⅝c.@15c....Refined at Philadelphia quoted for early delivery at 14⅜c.@14⅜c....Refined, in cases, 20c.... Naphtha, 9c.@9½c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—A more active inquiry has been noted for Pork, chiefly for new Western Mess, for prompt and forward delivery, at higher prices closing in favor of holders. Sales have been reported since our last, for early delivery, of 750 bbls. new Western Mess at $16 25; 100 bbls. Western Prime Mess at $14 50, quoted at $14 50@$15; 150 bbls. Extra Prime at $14; quoted at $13 75@$14. And for forward delivery, of new Western Mess, 500 bbls., May options, at $16 25@$16 35, closing at the latter rate; and 750 bbls., June, at $16 50....Dressed Hogs in more demand and firmer, with City quoted at 7¾c. ₱ lb....Cut Meats have been moderately sought after at rather easier figures; sales, 75 bxs. Pickled Bellies, part 13 lbs., at 8¼c., and part 12 lbs., at 9⅛c.@9⅞c.; 5,000 lbs. do., in bulk, 12 lbs., at 9⅛c.; 18,000 lbs. do. at 9⅛c.; sundry small lots of City bulk stock at steady rates; 110 tcs. Pickled Hams 15 to 10½ lbs., at 10⅛c.@11¼c.; 50 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders at 6½c.; and for Milwaukee delivery, 200 tcs. Pickled Hams, 15 lbs., at 10¼c....A better demand has been noted for Bacon, which has been quoted dearer, with sales reported of 200 bxs. Long Clear at 9⅛c.; 700 bxs. Long and Short Clear at 9⅛c.; 250 bxs. Short Clear on private terms, and 50 bxs. do., April option, at 9¾c. ₱ lb....There has been a more active inquiry noted for Lard, which has been quoted firmer, with sales reported for early delivery of 350 tcs. Western Steam at 9⅝c.@9¾c.; small lots of Western Kettle at 9¾c.; 175 tcs. City Steam at 9½c., and of Refined, within the range of 9⅝c.@10⅛c. And, for forward delivery, 750 tcs. Western Steam, April, at 9⅝c.; 500 tcs. do., May, at 9⅞c., and 500 tcs. Refined, May, at 10⅛c....Beef has been quoted firm, on a moderate trade; sales, 100 bbls. and 200 tcs. We quote from $9 50@$11 for Plain Mess; $12@$13 for Extra Mess, ₱ bbl.; $21@$22 for Prime Mess; $24@$26 for India Mess; $28 50 for Extra do., and $31@$32 for do. City, ₱ tierce....Beef Hams in moderate demand at $24@$25 for Western, and $18@$23 for Southern; sales, 200 bbls....Butter has been moderately sought after, and Cheese in more request, partly for export, within the previous range.

SUGARS—Raw have been in less demand and rather easier in price, on increased supplies which holders have been offering with rather more urgency. Sales have been reported since our last of 2,781 hhds., 2,950 bxs., and 10,200 bags, of which the sales to-day embraced 170 hhds. about fully fair Refining Cuba at 7⅜c.; 80 hhds. very choice Refining Cuba at 7⅝c.; 567 hhds. Centrifugal at 8½c.; 83 hhds. do. at 8⅝c.; 100 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 7⅛c.; 25 hhds. and 36 bxs. do. at 7c. And last evening 40 hhds. Texas at 7⅜c. net, and 4,000 bags Pernambuco at 7½c. And, marketed some days since, (part previous to arrival,) but not previously made public, 1,716 hhds. Refining Muscovado, on the basis of the previous range of 7⅜c.@7⅝c. for fair to good Refining; 2,914 bxs. Centrifugal, Clayed, and Molasses stock, at equal to former figures, and 6,200 bags low grade Manila at 6⅞c. ₱ lb. We now quote: Fair Refining, 7¼c.@7 5-16c.; Good do., 7 9-16c.; Prime do., 7 11-16c.; Fair to Choice Grocery do., 7⅞c.@8⅛c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 7⅞c.@8c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 8c.@8⅝c.; Manila, bags, 6¾c.@7¼c.; Molasses Sugar, 6¼c.@7¼c. Refined Sugars continue in fair request, with Crushed at 10⅛c.; Powdered at 10⅛c.@10¼c.; Granulated at 10c.; A's, 9⅞c.@9¾c.; Yellow, 7¾c.@8⅞c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been quite active at firm and buoyant prices; 370,000 lbs. sold at 7¼c.@7⅜c. for fair to strictly prime....Stearine quoted firmer, with sales reported of 60 hhds. City on private terms; and 350 tcs. Western, part April delivery, at 9⅞c.@10c.

TOBACCO—The general market has been comparatively tame. Buyers have been purchasing only to meet urgent wants. Prices have not varied materially. Sales have been reported since our last of 150 hhds. Kentucky at 5c.@10½c.; 97 cases Connecticut Fillers at 5c.@5½c.; 14 cases 1870 Connecticut at 8c.; 150 cases 1872 do. at 18c.@35c.; 234 cases Ohio and 90 cases 1872 Wisconsin on private terms; 300 bales Havana at 80c.@90c., and small lots of Manufactured within the previous range.

WHISKY—Firm at 97c., with sales reported of 350 bbls., in lots.

WOOL—A moderate demand prevails, chiefly for stock suited to the requirements of manufacturers, within the previous range as to values, though, in exceptional instances, some concessions are noted, mostly with a view to closing out odd lots. The finer qualities are in light supply, and not pressing on the market. Sales have been reported since our last of 51,000 lbs. Domestic Fleece at 40c.@55c.; 34,000 lbs. Unwashed Stock at 34c.@40c.; 23,000 lbs. Tub-washed, part at 58c.; equal to 30,000 lbs. Scoured at 55c.@75c.; 13,500 lbs. Combing, part at 63c.; 15,000 lbs. Picklock at 60c.; 450 pks. and 55,000 lbs. Domestic Pulled at 32½c.@51c., chiefly at 45c.@51c.; 425,000 lbs. Texas at 18c.@37½c., chiefly at 20c.@24c.; 20 bales Oregon on private terms; 25,000 lbs. California Spring at 28½c.@34c.; 535 pks. and 130,000 lbs. California Fall at 18c.@25½c.; 10,000 lbs. Mexican at 21½c.; 300 bales Australian, to arrive, and 10,000 lbs. Montevideo on private terms; 5,000 lbs. East India at 18c.; 40,000 lbs. South American at 33c.; 50 bales New-Zealand at 45c.@48c.; 175 bales Cape at 37c.@38c., and 600 lbs. Noils at 30c.

FREIGHTS—The market has been further depressed, especially in the line of berth freights, and vessels needing cargo for prompt dispatch have had to accept lower rates. At the reduced figures there has been more inquiry for accommodation. In the chartering line business has been slow, and rates quoted weaker and somewhat irregular. At the close there was rather more steadiness apparent....For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 100 bales Cotton at 9-32d. for compressed; 75 bbls. Cotton-seed Oil at 35s. ₱ ton; and, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain at 6⅞d. ₱ 60 lbs.; 8,000 bushels do. (rumored) at the same rate; 390 bales Cotton at ¼d.@5-16d. ₱ lb.; 4,000 bxs. Cheese at 30s.; and 1,450 bxs. Bacon and 320 tcs. Provisions at 30s. ₱ ton....For London, by steam, 24,000 bushels Grain at 7½d.; 8,000 bushels Wheat at 8d. ₱ bushel; 50 bbls. Pork at 5s. ₱ bbl.; 200 tcs. Beef at 8s. ₱ tierce; also a British ship, 902 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo. ....For Glasgow, by steam, 2,500 bbls. Flour, (through freight,) at 4s. ₱ bbl.; 24,000 bushels Grain at 7¼d. ₱ 56 lbs....For Bristol, by steam, 200 bxs. Cheese, at 60s. ₱ ton....For Cork and orders, a German brig, 270 tons, hence, with about 1,800 bbls. Petroleum, at 6s. 6d. to the United Kingdom, or the Continent, or, if direct, at 6s. 3d.; a Norwegian bark, 387 tons, hence, with about 2,400 bbls. do. at 6s. 6d. to the United Kingdom, 6s. 9d. to the Continent, and 7s. to the Baltic; a Russian bark, 468 tons, with about 3,300 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 7s. 6d. ₱ quarter, and two barks, with Corn, in bulk, reported from New-Orleans, at 9s. ₱ quarter....For a Continental port, direct, an Austrian bark, 552 tons, hence, with about 3,700 quarters Grain, on private terms, quoted 6s. 4½d.@6s. 9d. per quarter; and an American bark, 583 tons, hence, with Cotton, on private terms....For Bremen, by sail, 50 hhds. Virginia Tobacco at 40s., and 400 tons Cedar at 30s....For Rotterdam, by sail, 250 tcs. Lard at 40s.; and, by steam, 250 tcs. Lard and 50 bxs. Bacon at 50s. ₱ ton....For Amsterdam, by steam, via London, 40 bales Cotton at ½d. ₱ lb....For Hamburg, by steam, 200 bxs. Bacon on private terms; 480 tcs. Lard, part at 56s. 9d.; 1,000 bxs. Merchandise on private terms; 35 hhds. Tobacco, part at 50s.; 530 cases do., part at 30s....For the Russian Baltic, a ship, with Cotton, reported from New-Orleans, at 21-32d. ₱ lb....For St. Vincent, a British schooner, 229 tons, with Sugar, from Barbados, at 45s....For Cadiz, an American brig, 438 tons, hence, with Staves, on private terms....For St. John, N. B., a British schooner, 225 tons, with Sugar, from Ponce, P. R., at 37½c....For the north side of Cuba and back to New-York, an American schooner, 338 tons, at $6....For ports north of Hatteras, a brig, 218 tons, and two schooners, with Molasses, reported from Barbados, at $3 50@$3 75.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 24.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 25 cars reported to arrive, 799 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 3,009 head, or 177 cars, against 169 cars for the same time last week. The market was moderately active at strong last week's prices to ⅛c. advance; the run of stock was generally inferior in quality to last week's supply; holders are asking ¼c.@½c. advance, but the sales made did not realize as much; about 1,000 head were disposed of; sales, 500 head Illinois Steers, ranging from 1,007, to 1,486 lbs., at $5 37½@$6 00; 16 head Illinois Cows, averaging 1,038 lbs., at $5; 175 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,076 to 1,373 lbs., at $5 50@$6 45; 80 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 932 to 1,057 lbs., at $5 25@$5 55; 100 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 894 to 1,080 lbs., at $5 @$5 25. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 2,600 head, against a like number last week. The market was firm at $6@$7 75 for all grades; choice lots higher; sales, 1,500 head Michigan Sheep, ranging from 77 to 115 lbs., at $6 50@$8 25. Hogs—Receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, 100 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 7,700 head, against 8,400 head for the same time last week. The market was moderately active; Yorkers, $5 40@$5 60; heavy Hogs, $5 75@$6.

ST. LOUIS, March 24.—Flour dull and drooping; some sales lower; business small. Wheat—Spring firmer at $1 24 for No. 2; Winter unchanged at $1 36½ for No. 3 Red; $1 50 for No. 2 do. Corn firm and in fair demand at 62½c.@63c. for No. 2 Mixed at east side in elevator. Oats active and higher at 48½c. for No. 2 at east side on track. Barley dull at $1 35@$1 43 for No. 3 Spring. Rye quiet at 91½c. Whisky steady at 91c. Pork firm at $15 50. Dry-salted Meats quiet; small business; some sales a shade lower; sales of Shoulders at 5¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, (7⅝c., up country, the latter buyer March. Bacon firm and scarce; sales of jobbing and order lots at 6¾c.@7c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅞c.@9⅛c.; Clear Sides, 9⅛c.@9¼c. Lard held at 8⅞c.; no sales. Live Hogs firm at $4 25@$5 for light to heavy shippers; $5 25@$5 50 for butchers'. Cattle firm and scarce at $2 75@$4 25 for Texans; $2 75@$4 for native Cows and Heifers; $4 25@$4 75 for good to prime Steers; $5 25@$6 25 for prime to extra steers. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 65,000 bushels Corn, 12,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye, and 1,200 Hogs.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 24.—Imports for the last twenty-four hours—Flour, 7,600 bbls.; Wheat, 34,806 bushels; Corn, 32,928 bushels; Oats, 41,000 bushels; Barley, 3,400 bushels. Exports—Wheat, 29,600 bushels; Corn, 25,500 bushels; Oats, 34,300 bushels. Flour quiet; Western Spring, $6 75@$7; Bakers', $7 25@$7 75; Amber, $7 75@$8 25; White, $8 50@$9. Wheat in good demand; none offering; nominal at $1 50 for Milwaukee No. 1 Spring; $1 40 for Milwaukee No. 2 Spring; $1 38 for Chicago No. 2 Spring; Red Winter, $1 55@$1 60; White Winter, $1 60@$1 75. Corn scarce; No. 2 Western, old, held at 81c.; new, on the track, 76c.@76½c. Oats—Sales of 1,000 bushels No. 2 Western at 53c. Barley steady; Canada, $1 80@$1 90; Western, $1 85@$1 90. Rye nominal at $1 05. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 95@$2 05; Western, $1 90@$2. Other articles unchanged.

CHICAGO, March 24.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat weak and unsettled; sales of No. 1 Spring at $1 23½; No. 2 do., strictly fresh, $1 19, cash; $1 18 April; $1 23 May; No. 3 do., $1 14½; Rejected, $1 07. Corn active and higher at 62½c. for No. 2 Mixed, fresh, cash; 62c. April; 65c. May; new do. 2 mixed, 59c.; Rejected Old, 59c.@59¼c.; New, 57½c. Oats dull and nominally 46¾c. for No. 2. May. Rye firm and scarce at 87c. for No. 2 regular; 88c. fresh. Barley steady at $1 70 for No. 2 Spring. Pork active and higher at $14 70, spot; $14 75 April; $14 95@$15 May. Lard in fair demand and higher at $8 95, spot; $9 April. Bulk-meats steady and unchanged. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Whisky steady at 91c. Receipts—11,000 bbls. Flour, 69,000 bushels Wheat, 35,000 bushels Corn, 24,000 bushels Oats, and 4,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour; 32,000 bushels Wheat, 17,000 bushels Corn; 35,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, and 3,000 bushels Barley.

MILWAUKEE, March 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady at $1 27 for No. 1, $1 22⅛ for No. 2; May, $1 26. Oats dull, and nominally 44c. for No. 2. Corn steady at 62c. for No. 2 Mixed, fresh. Rye steady at 87½c. for No. 1, fresh. Barley steady at $1 65 for No. 2 Spring, fresh; $1 50 for No. 3 do., April. Pork firm at $14 75@$15, April. Hams, in pickle, firm at 8½c.@9c. Dry-salted Meats sold at 5⅝c. for shoulders, loose; boxed Middles, 8c.@8½c. Lard held firmly at 9¼c. for Kettle; Steam dull at $8 85. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour and 41,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—3,000 bbls. Flour and 25,000 bushels Wheat.

CINCINNATI, March 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat very dull at $1 40@$1 42. Corn firm at 63c.@65c. for Mixed. Oats steady at 52c.@58. Rye steady at $1 05. Barley nominal. Butter steady. Pork held at $16; $15 75 bid. Lard steady; Steam, 9c.; Country Kettle, 9⅛c. at interior points; City Kettle, 9¼c. Bulk Meats steady; shoulders, 5⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7⅞c.; Clear Sides, 8¼c. Bacon steady; only jobbing sales; Shoulders, 6⅝c.@6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅞c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c. Whisky firm at 92c.

TOLEDO, March 24.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged; sales of Amber Michigan at $1 48½; April, $1 49; June, $1 55½; No. 1 Red held $1 55; $1 53 offered; No. 2 Red, $1 44@$1 45. Corn dull and unchanged at 66½c. for High Mixed; April, 67c.; new, 65¾c.; Low Mixed new, 65¼c.; no grade, 53½c. Oats dull and unchanged at 48½c. for No. 2. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 2,000 bushels Wheat, and 9,000 bushels Corn. Shipments—1,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, and 2,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, March 24.—Flour steady and unchanged; sales of 1,600 bbls. at $7 75 for No. 1 Spring, $8 75 for Amber Winter, $9 25 for White Winter, $9 75 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; White Canada held at $1 80; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, in car lots, $1 56. Corn steady at 80c. Barley inactive. Corn-meal, $1 60 for Bolted; $1 55 for Unbolted, ₱ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $25; Shipstuffs, $26; Middlings, $28, ₱ ton. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Boston, 50c., to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 36c.

DETROIT, March 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active and higher at $1 61½@$1 62½ for Extra; $1 55 for No. 1 White; $1 45 for Amber Michigan. Corn steady at 72c. Oats in good demand at 51½c. Receipts—2,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 4,000 bushels Corn, and 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments small.

LOUISVILLE, March 24.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat nominal. Corn quiet at 67c.@70c. Oats quiet at 55c.@60c. Provisions quiet; Pork, $15 75. Bulk Meats quiet and unchanged. Bacon—Shoulders, 6⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c.; Sugar-cured Hams, 12c.@12½c. Lard—Tierce, 9¼c.; Keg, 9¾c. Whisky sold at 92c.

ALBANY, March 24.—Wheat—No movement. Rye steady at 95c. for State, in store. Corn rather firmer but quiet; New Mixed Western is held at 85c., and Old do. at 87c. Barley—No new features. Oats firm; sales of 2 cars No. 2 Mixed State at 61c., and 212 bags do. at 60c.

MEMPHIS, March 24.—Flour dull and nominal. Corn firm and scarce at 76c. Oats dull and drooping at 58c. Pork held at $16 50. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bacon firm and unchanged.

CLEVELAND, March 24.—Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn firm at 69c.@70c. for new; 70c.@71c. for old. Oats steady at 51c. for No. 1 State; 49c. for No. 2. Petroleum steady at 11¾c.@12c. for Standard White; 16c.@16½c. for State Test.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 24.—Spirits of Turpentine quiet at 41½c. Resin quiet at $1 80 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 90 for Hard; $2 95 for Yellow Dip. Tar quiet at $2.

MISCELLANEOUS.

PERFECTION!

BOKER'S BITTERS.

Beware of Counterfeits.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. J. HALSTED CARROLL, D. D., WILL preach in the Harvard Rooms, corner of 6th av. and 42d st., Thursday evening, 26th inst.; and Rev. Dr. R. S. Moran on Sunday next, at the same place.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES At the Times Up-Town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av., And the Times West-Side Office, No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 9th av. NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A FRENCH LADY OF EXPERIENCE WOULD like to meet with a first-class American family, to wait on a lady or grown children and sew; understands cutting and fitting; would like to travel; good City references. Address for two days Mme. L. G., Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A GOOD MANY CAPABLE SERVANTS, AT moderate wages, for families, hotels, boarding-houses, and others who want German, Welsh, English, Scotch, Swedish, American, and good colored help, for City or country, at the PROTESTANT HOME BUREAU, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store; also, good situations ready immediately. Call and see.

AT BEDELL'S, NOS. 340 AND 342 4TH AV., employers will find a large number of first-class servants of every description, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country; also waiters, coachmen, and gardeners.

A LARGE NUMBER OF FIRST-CLASS German servants constantly found at the German Bureau, Nos. 316 and 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker st. MRS. LOWE.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, 645 SIXTH AV., (FORMERly with Bedell) will be found a large selection of very superior servants, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country. Also, waiters, coachmen, &c.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a quiet, respectable North of Ireland Protestant girl, lately landed, who is a very nice seamstress, in a good family at moderate wages; is willing to make herself generally useful; can be well recommended. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG woman as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and washing, or general house-work of a small family; City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A tidy, respectable girl, with good City reference; ladies to be seen; understands her work thoroughly, and is willing to make herself useful. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl who understands her duties in every branch; is a first-class waitress and accustomed to the care and cleaning of silver; good recommendations. Call at No. 803 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid and wait on a lady; dress hair; sews on machine; good reference; no objection to a short distance in the country. Call at No. 464 3d av., between 31st and 32d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT young woman as chamber-maid, or to do chamber-work and waiting in a small family; City reference. Call at No. 272 7th av., between 25th and 26th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL, AS chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; good reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 452 West 32d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Can be seen at No. 308 West 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; City reference. Call at No. 144 West 52d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, lately landed, as chamber-maid or to do plain sewing. Call for two days at No. 250 West 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl; good City reference. Call at 329 3d av.

COOK AND ASSIST WITH THE WASHING.—BY A respectable young woman; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, jellies, &c.; can furnish the very best of City reference; will go at moderate wages. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for J. R.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED, RESPECTABLE WOMan, who is a first-class cook in every branch; makes soups, bread, biscuits, pastries, jellies, creams, &c., in superior style; has no objection to the country; best recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS soups, fish, meats, game, and poultry, boning and larding; is an excellent bread-baker and pastry cook; can make a variety of desserts, side dishes, creams, &c.; best testimonials. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

COOK.—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED AND REspectable woman as an excellent cook; can do French, English, and other cooking; lived in the very best families; country or City; honest, sober, willing, obliging, &c. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A well-recommended young woman, who is a good cook, makes best bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; is an excellent washer and ironer; can puff, flute, &c. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK.—IN THE COUNTRY, BY AN AMERICAN woman; understands milk and butter; is a good bread and biscuit baker; can furnish good reference; wages moderate. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK, &c.—WAITRESS, &c.—BY TWO SISters together, one as good cook and to assist with washing; the other as a competent waitress, willing to do some chamber-work; have unexceptionable references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

MALE AND FEMALE HELP, All nationalities, for every capacity, at ODELL'S, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. (ESTABLISHED 1852.)

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—IN CITY or country; makes excellent bread, &c.; good references; moderate wages. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner of 9th st., next to Park & Tilford's grocery store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERSTANDS all kinds of jellies and desserts; no objection to the country for the Summer; best City reference. Call at No. 107 West 18th st., third floor, front room.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—BY A VERY respectable young woman; is a very good cook; country or City; good laundress; very best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COOK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN; IS AN EXcellent cook; understands the care of milk and butter; is a good bread baker; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 107 West 49th st., second floor.

COOK, &c.—BY A CAPABLE SCOTCH WOMAN, neat, industrious, with good City reference, as cook and laundress in a private family or boarding-house. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN as cook and dairy-maid; up the Hudson preferred; best reference. Call at 4th av., corner 21st st., fancy store.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan, as cook, and to assist with the washing and ironing; four years' reference from her last place. Call No. 212 East 47th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; HAS FIRST-class reference; in City or country. Call at No. 95 East Houston st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT GIRL as plain cook; has no objection to the country. Call for two days at No. 256 West 31st st., in tailor's store.

FAMILIES REQUIRING HELP FOR ANY situation may provide themselves with the best of all nationalities by applying in person or written orders at the FRENCH OFFICE, No. 68 West 37th st.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—IN HOTEL OR PRIVATE family, by a thoroughly practical Protestant of middle age, just disengaged; only those willing to give full control of help need respond; will furnish the best of reference as regards ability, energy, and qualifications in every particular. Address American, Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS BEEN taught to do well everything about a house and house-work; has no parents; wages no object; City or country; is neat, tidy, active, and willing; has good reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WILLING, WELL-TEMpered girl, who is a good plain cook, nice washer and ironer, and willing to make herself generally useful wherever her services may be required; good recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY CAPABLE, NEAT North of Ireland girl, as general servant; will go to the country, if desired. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WELSH WOMAN TO DO general house-work or plain cook; City references. Call on Tuesday and Wednesday, at 217 East 18th st.

LADIES' DIRECTORY, BROADWAY, CORNER of 45th st.—Faithful, capable servants for City and country. This directory is conducted by LADIES; its object is a thorough reform in domestic service. Country orders should be sent two days in advance of visit. GOOD SERVANTS WANTED in every capacity; come neatly dressed, prepared to give reference. False hair and jewelry not allowed.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as lady's maid and seamstress or seamstress; operates on several machines and dresses hair. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 72 West 50th st., for two days.

LADY'S MAID.—BY AN ENGLISH GIRL AS lady's maid, or would take charge of grown children; City references. Call, for two days, at No. 525 6th av.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN MAID IN A FAMily to go to Europe with an elderly or young lady by 1st of May; very best of reference. Address M. A., Times Up-town office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A LAUNDRESS WHO DOES French fluting, clear starching, and polishing, in a private family or boarding-house; good references; moderate wages. Apply at Mrs. Whitfield's, No. 110 6th av., corner of 9th st., next to Park & Tilford's grocery store.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNdress, or fine washing, by a very respectable young woman; French fluting; can do ladies' and gents' fine work in the best manner; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN ACTIVE YOUNG WOMAN as laundress; will assist with chamber-work or house-work; private or public; is willing and obliging; best City references. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as laundress in small private family. Can be seen for two days at 217 East 25th st, near 3d av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant girl as laundress in a small private family in the City; is a good washer and ironer; willing and obliging. Call at or address for two days No. 377 East 10th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED and respectable woman; French fluting and all kinds of work in the nicest manner; country or City; best City references; will do chamber-work. Call at No. 335 4th av.

MME. H. SAUNE, LADIES' HAIR-DRESSER, late at Leroy, from Paris, desires a few customers, whom she will call upon or attend to at her place of business; terms moderate. Please call or address No. 137 West 24th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH GIRL, SEVERAL years in America, as child's nurse, or chamber-maid and seamstress; is fond of children; will try to oblige and study the interests of her employer; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, AS NURSE and seamstress; is capable to take care of an infant or growing children; has five years' reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 310 East 39th st., second floor.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT MIDDLE-AGED WOMan, as nurse and seamstress; long experience in the care of infants; perfectly understands raising children by hand; excellent reference. Call at No. 253 West 27th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl to take care of children and sew, or do chamber-work. Call at No. 236 West 31st st., in tailor's store, for two days.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT WELSH girl as nurse, and to assist with chamber-work. Apply for two days, before 2 o'clock, at present employer's, No. 87 Park av.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A SITuation as infant's nurse for a competent and trustworthy Protestant woman; unexceptionable City reference. Inquire of No. 671 5th av., corner 53d st.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN AS COMpetent nurse, monthly or to an invalid; best reference. Call at No. 220 West 33d st.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCH WOMAN to take care of children and do plain sewing. Inquire at No. 487 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman, fully competent to take the entire care of a baby, or nurse to an invalid lady; has no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 258 West 46th st.; ring fourth bell.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH girl as seamstress; can cut and fit; is a thorough operator on several machines; would do light chamber-work or wait on a lady; has best City reference from last place; City or country. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av.

TAILORESS.—WORK SOLICITED IN FAMILIES, to cut and make boys' clothes. Address A. Lord, Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY YOUNG woman, as first-class waitress; is also a good seamstress; can furnish the very best of reference for honesty, capacity, &c.; will go at moderate wages. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway; inquire for M. C.

MALES

THE FREE EMPLOYMENT OFFICE OF the Bowery branch Young Men's Christian Association, No. 134 Bowery, furnishes employers promptly with all kinds of male labor free of charge; men forwarded to the country on receipt of fare. Call or address by letter (with stamp inclosed) Rev. JOHN DOOLY, General Secretary of the Bowery Branch.

ACCOUNTANT WANTED—WITH SOME EXPErience in the clerical work of a law office, for a permanent position. Address, with references and stating expectations, Lock Box No. 136, Newark, N. J.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT BUTler, first-class in every respect, with the best of City references. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st., French Office, for three days.

CABINET-MAKER.—SCOTCH, WISHES ANY kind of situation in or out of town; having considerable experience in carpenter work, would make first-rate handy mechanic about any large concern. Address "References," Box No. 189 Times Office.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—COOK, Washer, and Ironer.—By an English man and wife, aged twenty-five years; no children; man can take care of and drive horses, do gardening, milk, mow lawn, &c.; wife a good cook, laundress, and seamstress; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A TRUSTWORTHY, SOBER young man, single; safe and experienced driver; thoroughly understands care and treatment of horses, harness, and carriages; gardening; can milk; not afraid to work; best City references. Address G., Box No. 214 Times Office, two days.

COACHMAN, GROOM, OR GARDENER.—Good, careful driver; understands the care of horses; willing to make himself generally useful; can do the work of a gentleman's place; is a married man; would like a cottage; best testimonials; sober, honest, and obliging; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th av.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable man, aged twenty-six years, who can take care of horses, drive, care cattle, milk, do gardening, mow lawn, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, WHO THORoughly understands his business; is sober and obliging, and has five years' City reference from last employer; family going to Europe. Call or address N. D., No. 135 West 38th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; CAN COME highly recomended from last employer; speaks English, Spanish, and Portuguese; no objection to any part of the country. Address for three days Coachman, 38th st., corner 7th av.; stables.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN, Scotch, as coachman and groom; knows City well; can drive tandem; understands the care of horses and carriages thoroughly. Address W. G., Brewster's carriage factory, corner of 14th st. and 5th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN as coachman; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; City or country; nine years' unexceptionable City references. Address James, Box 41 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; WILL REFER any gentleman to present employer, and best of former references; City or country; will be open for engagement by the 1st of April. Call or address, to-day, No. 109 West 17th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS first-class coachman; can furnish first-class testimonials as to capability, sobriety, and trustworthiness in every respect. Call on or address M. S. Brewster's carriage repository, Nos. 141 and 143 East 25th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS coachman and groom; has a perfect knowledge of his business in all its branches; attentive and obliging; no objection to the country; good City references. Address T. A., Box No. 228 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN WHO has ten years' reference from his former and five years' from his last employer; perfectly understands his business. Call at No. 124 West 50th st., private stable, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG SCOTCHMAN WHO thoroughly understands the care of horses, harness, carriages, &c.; is willing to make himself generally useful; no objections to the country. Address J. C., Box No. 199 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man, who perfectly understands his business; can milk, and will make himself generally useful; very good City references. Address C. M., Box No. 236 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY coachman; married; no family; a thorough horseman in every particular; can come highly recommended. Address R. F. Brewster & Co., No. 143 East 25th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS coachman and groom; thoroughly understands his business; no objection to the country. Call or address P. H., private stable, No. 116 East 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant married man; first-class City references as to sobriety, honesty, and capability. Call on or address Robert, No. 628 Broadway, Mr. Demarest.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT single man as coachman and groom; has first-class City reference. Call or address Thomas, No. 21 East 33d st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, PROTESTANT, in City or country; first-class references from his employers, to whom he can refer; sober, willing, and obliging. Address J. H., Box No. 239 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY coachman; married man, (French,) no family; good reference; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 213 7th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN; first-class recommendations if required. Address T. T. T., Box No. 212 Times Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble young man; first-class references. Address C. J. Sullivan, Box No. 232 Times Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG MAN as coachman; best City references. Call or address W. E., No. 107 West 37th st.

FARMER—DAIRY, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN man and wife; (no incumbrance;) man is experienced in all branches of farm-work, cattle, dairy, &c., and a good worker; wife a good dairy woman and poultry woman; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARMER—DAIRY, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN man and wife, no incumbrance, age forty-four years; man is experienced in all branches of farm-work, cattle, dairy, &c., and a worker; wife a good dairy woman, poultry woman, and best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

FARMER.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT, AS first-class farmer; will go on shares with a gentleman if he has a good farm; good reference from both branches; small family; wife is first-class on butter and milk. Address J. M., farmer, Hackensack, N. J.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN; SINGLE; has a thorough practical experience of his business in all branches; hot and cold vineries, stove and green-house plants, flower and kitchen garden, &c.; good references. Call or address H. H., Bridgeman's seed store, No. 876 Broadway.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS gardener; has been educated to this business in this country; can show satisfactory reference from his last employers regarding capabilities and general character. Address E. L. Bridgman, No. 878 Broadway, for two days.

GARDENER.—EXPERIENCED, BY AN ENGLISH Protestant man, who thoroughly understands all branches of gardening, hot and green house; also grape-vines, vegetable gardening, budding, pruning, &c.; best recommendations. Call or address at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A HARD-WORKING, INDUSTRIous man, as gardener, or would go as gardener or coachman; has best reference from last employer; is married; small family. Address Gardener, Yonkers, N. Y.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISH MARRIED MAN; three years' good reference from last employer; understands the management of greenhouses, &c.; is also a good vegetable gardener. Address R. C., Box No. 227 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN OF GOOD practical experience in all branches of his business; also in laying out of new places, and of farming if required; good reference. Address J. M. G., Box No. 228 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, PROTestant, married; five years' reference from last place; sixteen years' experience in this country and Europe; no objection to farming. Address D. S., at Bliss & Sons, No. 23 Park place.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, (SCOTCH;) understands the business in all its branches; good references; none but a first-class place need apply. [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

GARDENER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man; thoroughly understands the care of greenhouse, graperies, &c.; first-class recommendation from last employer. Address H. R. D., Box 213 Times Office.

GARDENER.—BY A SCOTCHMAN, MARRIED, one child; has a thorough knowledge of every branch of the business; can furnish good references; farmers need not apply. Address J. M., 190 Water st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, SMALL FAMily; thoroughly understands the business; would prefer a place where plant and grape growing are made a specialty. Address J. S., Tompkinsville, Staten Island.

GROOM, OR GROOM AND COACHMAN.—By a young Englishman; town or country; first-class reference. Address D. M., Club Stables, Elizabeth, N. J.

PORTER.—A GENTLEMAN WISHES TO FIND A situation for a young German as porter or house servant; he is active and intelligent, speaks English, and is sober, honest, and trustworthy. Apply in person or by letter to Louis, No. 9 West 47th st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG man, brought up in England, and lately landed, who can work and drive horses, milk, build fires, clean boots, work in garden, &c.; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Englishman, aged twenty one years, who can wait on tables, clean silver, rooms, and furniture; also, windows and walks, boots, &c., build fires; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man, as first-class waiter; understands his business perfectly; has three years' City reference from former place as to honesty, sobriety, capability, &c. Apply at A. Pelton & Co., 645 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS FIRST-class waiter in a private family; is thoroughly competent, and has excellent references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER.—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A FRENCHman who speaks English, and will be well recommended by his present employer. Call for two days at No. 3 West 53d st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEXTON, TO LET and collect the pew rents of a church, by a gentleman of experience, with undoubted reference. Address Box No. 5,679 Post Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—A GERMAN THOROUGHLY ACquainted with gardening and cultivating vegetables to go into the country. Address, with reference and terms, Box No. 687 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN SERVANT TO GO INTO the country to wait upon an infirm old gentleman and care for his horse. Address, with references and terms, Box No. 687 Post Office, New-York.

WANTED—FRENCH, GERMAN, AND ENGLISH servants, for all capacities and with best references. No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., first floor.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHER, AND ironer in a small family; good wages to a good person. Apply at No. 54 West 18th st., New-York.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

ON DEMANDE UNE BONNE FRANCAISE SAchant bien coudre. S'adresser à Mme. GOLARD & CO., No. 525 6th av.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, FIRST QUARTERMASTER DISTRICT, HOUSTON ST., CORNER GREENE, NEW-YORK, March 13, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS, IN DUPLICATE, INdorsed "Proposals for Artillery Horses," and addressed to the undersigned, are invited and will be received at this office until 12 o'clock noon, April 20, 1874, for furnishing to the Quartermaster Department, United States Army, twenty-one Artillery Horses, to be delivered in New-York City within fifteen days from date of contract.

Said horses must be sound in all particulars, well broken, in good flesh and condition, not less than fifteen and one-half hands high, and to weigh not less than 1,050 pounds each. The horses will be subjected to a rigid inspection by an officer of artillery, and none rejected by him will be accepted.

Satisfactory guarantees for the faithful fulfillment of the contract must accompany the proposals.

RUFUS INGALLS, Colonel and Assistant Quartermaster General, Brevet Major General United States Army.

TO CONTRACTORS.—SEALED PROPOSALS FOR laying the whole or a part of about seventeen miles of water pipes and their appurtenances, indorsed "Proposals for laying cast-iron water pipe," will be received at the office of the Water Commissioners of the town of Brookline, Mass., in the Town Hall, until 5 o'clock P. M., of Wednesday, April 8, 1874.

Address C. K. KIRBY, Chairman, Brookline, Mass. For specifications and other information apply to EDWARD S. PHILBRICK, Civil Engineer, No. 13 West st., Boston, Mass.

PROPOSALS FOR CONDENSED MILK.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction, at their office, until 2 o'clock P. M. of WEDNESDAY, March 25, 1874, for supplying the institutions under their charge with condensed milk of the best quality, for the period of one year, commencing on the 1st of April, 1874.

For full information see the City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR 5,000 WHITE OR YELLOW PINE OR SPRUCE PILES.—Sealed proposals for furnishing this material will be received at the office of the Department of Docks until 11 o'clock A. M. of Thursday, March 26, 1874. For full information see the City Record. Copies for sale, No. 2 City Hall. Very respectfully,

EUGENE J. LYNCH, Secretary.

MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS, New and Second-hand, of First-class Makers, will be sold at Lower Prices for cash, or on Installments, or for rent, in City or Country, during this month, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 Broadway, than ever before offered in New-York. Agents wanted for the sale of Waters' Celebrated Pianos, Concerto and Orchestral Organs. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. Great inducements to the trade. A large discount to Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, &c.

RAVEN & CO. PIANOS. Known for forty-five years the best. Buy direct from the manufactory and save dealer's percentage. Organs, $100, up. RAVEN & CO., Ware-rooms Nos. 116 and 118 West 14th st., near 6th av.

HORACE WATERS & SON, NO. 481 BROADway, will sell first-class Pianos, Concerto, Orchestral and other Organs, at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES for cash during this week, to make room for repairs. Second-hand Pianos, Organs, and Melodeons at $50 and upward.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchases. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 165 4th av.)

LIGHTE & ERNST.—OLD HOUSE OF LIGHTE, Newton & Bradbury, established 1840, have removed to No. 12 East 14th st. Pianos for sale and to let cheap, also on easy monthly payments.

S. N. BALL & CO., NO. 15 EAST 14TH ST.—Grand, square, and upright pianos; Chickering's, Steinway's, Weber's, and others; also, cabinet or parlor organs low for cash, on installments and for rent.

A NEW 7 1-4 OCTAVE PIANO FOR $225—Good City make, fine finish, full guarantee. Pianos to rent cheap. C. A. MUNGER, No. 23 Union square.

A LADY WILL GIVE PIANO AND SINGING lessons at moderate terms; privilege of practice free. No. 243 East 30th st., between 2d and 3d avs.

FURNITURE.

T. G. SELLEW, DESKS, OFFICE AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, No. 103 Fulton St., NEW-YORK. BANKS AND OFFICES FITTED UP. FINE CYLINDER DESKS.

HAEGER'S WAREHOUSES, 8TH AV., FROM 33d to 34th sts., and No. 289 9th av., the oldest and most extensive establishments of the line in the business. Storage for furniture, baggage, goods, and wares of every description in separate closed compartments. Night patrol receives goods at all hours.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND misfit carpets a specialty; all sizes, rich patterns, very cheap. 112 Fulton st., near Nassau, side entrance.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of J. GURNEY & SON, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Mr. BENJAMIN GURNEY will settle the outstanding affairs of the firm, and is alone authorized to sign in liquidation.

J. GURNEY, BENJAMIN GURNEY.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1874.

Referring to the above, the undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public that he will continue to carry on the photographic business, on his own account, at the old establishment, No. 108 5th av., till about the first of May next, and after that date at No. 873 Broadway, corner of 18th st., and respectfully solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore so generously accorded to the old firm.

BENJAMIN GURNEY.

NEW-YORK, March 20, 1874.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PLANKING [illegible] STREET PIER.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Works until SATURDAY, March 28, 1874, 1 o'clock P. M., for furnishing the material and planking with yellow-pine plank and timber the north half of the pier at the foot of Vesey st., extending from West st., to the head of the pier.

For full information see the City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING GAS [illegible]

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Works until 1 o'clock P. M. of SATURDAY, March 28, 1874, for furnishing illuminating gas and maintaining certain public buildings [illegible] offices from April 1, 1874, to Dec. 31, 1874.

For full information see the City Record. [illegible]

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LOHENGRIN, (Italian Opera.)—Mme. Nilsson, Miss Cary, Signors Campanini and Del Puente.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—CENTRAL PARK—Mr. Lester Wallack, Mr. John Gilbert, Miss Jeffreys-Lewis.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—CHARITY—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. Frank Hardenberg, Miss Ada Dyas.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Mr. Stuart Robson.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE COLLEEN BAWN—Mr. Dion Boucicault.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LA VIE PARISIENNE, (Opera Bouffe.)—Mlle. Aimée, M. Juteau.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—DAVY CROCKETT—Mr. Frank Mayo, Miss Rosa Rand.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF PARIS BY MOONLIGHT—MUSIC, &C.—Afternoon and evening.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, N. Seymour, and others.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition	$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition	10
The Sunday Edition, per annum	2
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	3
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. We have no traveling agents. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post Office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on THE DAILY TIMES, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; DAILY, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts. If any higher rates are demanded, report the facts to the local Postmaster.

The postage on copies directed to subscribers in New-York City has been prepaid by the publishers.

The very interesting and important contest which is going on in Massachusetts, over the selection of Mr. SUMNER'S successor in the United States Senate, will probably be protracted over to-day, and it may be even longer. Thus far, Mr. DAWES takes the lead in the State Senate, and Judge HOAR in the House. Mr. CURTIS receives the united Democratic vote, but upon whom it will ultimately settle itself is not yet clear. Mr. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS is low on the list—receiving only 12 votes in the House and 2 in the Senate—but he may yet come to the front, and it will be much to the credit of Massachusetts if he is elected. In such a struggle as this, Massachusetts cannot afford to be unworthy of her grand reputation. The whole country is watching her with anxiety, and we must say that we belong to the comparatively few who believe that she will be true to her past history, and will fight once more against the evil influences which surround public life. When Massachusetts falls a prey to demagogism and corruption, there will be a reasonable excuse for despairing of true reform in politics.

We beg to suggest to the State Legislature the propriety of dispensing with the holiday which it now takes every week, and of pushing through the public business as rapidly as possible. We doubt whether, with all the industry that may be applied, the Legislature will get through its duties much before the beginning of May. We should be glad if our Republican friends in the Legislature could be induced to work hard at the real work before them, and if, by way of beginning, they would agree to sit on Friday and Saturday. The Legislature now adjourns practically from Friday afternoon till Monday evening—is it too much to ask that it should remain in session on Friday evening and Saturday morning? We have found so many well-meaning men in the present Legislature that we can scarcely doubt the success of a resolution introduced for this purpose. We trust the experiment will be tried this week, and that at least a vote may be taken on the question, so that the public may know who is in favor of neglecting pressing business, and who is in favor of completing it in a prompt and sensible manner.

When we find some of the foremost citizens in the community asking *why* taxes are higher now than they were in 1871, it is almost time to feel discouraged about the power of newspapers to diffuse information among the people. The reason is this: The present Administration in the City pays its way honestly; the Tammany gang did not. Mr. GREEN defrays the expenses of the year out of the year's income; the Tammany gang took all the ready money it could, and run into debt for the remainder. One housekeeper pays *all* his bills week by week, another lets the butcher and baker go unpaid, but gives them bills which have to be met some day or other. Which method is the best? The first is Mr. GREEN'S—the second is TWEED'S. Pray which do merchants and other citizens prefer?

The difficulty about all such questions is that people *forget* everything. We have reason to feel this, for we come into contact with it every day. When we find that the date of the beginning of our war upon Tammany is placed at the period of our publishing the celebrated figures, instead of a year earlier, when we fought single-handed against TWEED & Co., at the imminent risk of our property and personal liberties—when we see this, we need not wonder at other instances of shortness of memory. But we ask all our readers to look at these few facts. The City and County debt in 1869 was—but we will put it in the form of a table:

1869	$52,905,430 80	1871 (Jan. 1)	$91,489,446 51
1870	66,040,052 22	1871 (Sep. 14)	116,709,858 51

These figures do not include the "claims" of various kinds which the Tammany gang failed to provide for, but which Controller GREEN is called upon to meet. Now observe this: The Tammany gang raised money by taxation, and run into debt *besides* at the rate above set forth. Mr. GREEN pays all the current expenses out of current income. Can you wonder that the rate of taxation is at present higher than it was when you were being robbed, day and night, right and left, by TWEED and his accomplices?

For some time past it has been apparent that a new "irrepressible conflict" was upon the country. Inexorable laws at a moment of panic drove the currency of the nation from the fields of speculation to the regions of safe investment, and the West was therefore deprived of the money, which, being crowded upon the East, became more abundant than usual. From this state of facts ensued a general misconception of the condition of business, which has done great mischief to the best interests of the country. From the West and South came a demand for more currency, induced by the stringency in the money market, which the Representatives of those sections could not ignore after they had abandoned the fundamental principles of finance, as they did early in the session. From the East, burdened with a plethora of money, came a demand for contraction and a speedy return to specie payments, based upon undisputed financial laws, but declared by its opponents to be wholly inadmissible under present circumstances. It is not strange, therefore, that the House has fallen back upon the only possible compromise, for that is the whole meaning of the vote of Monday in favor of the $400,000,000 Currency bill. We wish that the decision had been different, because we are convinced that in the end it will be found that even this short step in the direction of inflation is an injury to the best interests of the country. But the insane ravings of such papers as the *Tribune* are even more mischievous than the vote of the House. The end of our prosperity has not come, nor is it imminent, because one branch of Congress has declared that the volume of currency shall be in law what it has been practically for many months, under the rulings of the Secretaries of the Treasury.

The Governor will not get the Supply bill into his hands so early as he requested in his message, but there is a fair prospect of its being in his possession early enough to give him time to carefully scan its items before the adjournment of the Legislature. The bill has been reported with commendable promptitude from the Assembly Committee on Ways and Means, and has been made the special order for to-night. Its gross amount is about three millions, that is, three-quarters of a million less than last year. This is progress in the right direction, and the Assembly will do well to make no alteration upon it save in the line of fresh economy. It is as well to bear in mind the statement made at the opening of the session by Controller HOPKINS, that every dollar of new appropriations made by the Legislature would involve an addition to the year's taxes.

What has become of the bill for the consolidation of the City and County of New-York? The fate of this bill in two successive Legislatures—vetoed by Gov. HOFFMAN in 1871, strangled during the closing hours of the session in 1872—is calculated to check that confidence in its success which the salutary character of its provisions might naturally engender. But after it passed the ordeal of the Senate, it was reasonable to assume that it would run no risk at the hands of the Assembly Committee on Cities. Yet it is delayed there from some unexplained reason, and all the benefits contingent on its passage are once more in danger of eluding our grasp. We trust that the Supervisors, whom it will deprive of their annual salaries of $2,000 apiece, are not responsible for delaying its presentation to the House.

To appreciate the change in the moiety system contemplated by the bill reported for the consideration of the Committee of Ways and Means, it is necessary to remember what are the leading features of the existing law. Of the entire penalty or forfeiture, one-half goes to the Government, one-quarter to the informer or informers, if any, and the remaining quarter is equally divided between the Collector, the Surveyor, and Naval Officer of the port, while the District Attorney and the Clerk of the Court receive percentages on the gross proceeds. The bill now under the consideration of the committee provides that when an officer of the Customs seizes goods in the act of being smuggled, he shall be entitled to one-fifth share of the net proceeds; that in cases of fines, penalties, and forfeitures, the net proceeds shall first be ascertained by the deduction of all costs of judicial proceedings, of collection, and of unpaid duties, and that of the sum remaining one-fifth shall be paid to the credit of the "Customs detective fund" to be used and expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury. According to this bill, the higher officers of the Customs are debarred from participating directly in the proceeds of fines and forfeitures, but their subordinates or private persons are entitled, when acting as informers, to such compensation as may be just and reasonable, not exceeding in any case one-fifth of the net proceeds, and not exceeding $10,000 in cases where the net proceeds exceed $50,000. The remainder of the bill is devoted to securing prompt and open judicial proceedings for the settlement of all revenue suits in lieu of the present method of secret compromise and adjustment.

NEW-YORK ON THE FINANCES.

The meeting at Cooper Institute last night was very respectable, and ought to carry weight in Congress. If that body needs any additional further information as to the light in which the best business men of the greatest commercial City of the country regard the increase of legal-tender notes, the speeches made last evening ought to give it. We should say that the merchants of New-York were in a position to profit by inflation if any one could do so. They are the agents of exchange. They buy of the producer and sell to the consumer. If more paper money advances prices and stimulates trade, they are in a position to take advantage of that fact. If more paper money brings on a panic and a crash—as it well may—they can protect themselves better from permanent injury than the manufacturer or the farmer, a larger portion of whose capital is locked up. Yet these traders, whom we are frequently told are a scheming and unscrupulous set of self-seekers, do *not* want inflation. They know it will bring ruin to them. It will certainly bring ruin more rapidly and more irremediably to all other classes.

The meeting last evening was not in all respects what it should have been. It gave prominence to some men who are not merchants, or in any way representative of the business classes; and in its list of officers our readers will find a number of names not entitled to respect in financial circles. Nor were the resolutions as simple and direct as they should have been. Had they been confined to a clear expression of opposition to inflation, and, especially, had they been directed expressly to the question of the volume of legal-tender notes, they would have been more valuable. Their discussion of minor questions in banking and finance was distracting, and did no good. But there is no mistaking the tenor of the resolutions or the spirit of the meeting. It was absolutely opposed to inflation, and was quite in the contrary direction from that taken by the House of Representatives on Monday. We have no doubt whatever that in this respect the meeting was quite in harmony with the popular feeling in all classes in this section of the country. It will be seen also, by a glance at the vote in the House on Monday, that this feeling was very faithfully reflected by the Congressmen from New-England and the Middle States. Of the 70 votes for bringing the legal tenders back to the line of $356,000,000, 52 were from east of the Alleghanies and north of the Potomac. Of the 168 votes for stretching the limit to $400,000,000, 141 were from west of the Alleghanies and south of the Potomac.

There is one very important point which cannot be said to be covered by the meeting at all. It is the strong feeling in this and in all business communities that, whatever the action of Congress may be, it ought to be taken promptly. We have not ourselves altogether sympathized with this feeling. It seems more important that Congress should *not* inflate the legal-tender currency than anything else. But we have not failed to point out to our friends in Congress that the sentiment of the business public in favor of decisive action was very powerful, and was constantly growing, and we have urged that this was a fact which Congress ought not to disregard.

On Monday, Senator CONKLING took occasion to bring this matter up in the Senate, and to bear testimony, in his usual emphatic manner, to the condition of public opinion. We had suspected that our own course, in somewhat persistently calling attention to the same state of facts, had met with some criticism in Congress, and especially in the Senate, whose members do not patiently bear an insinuation that they are not entirely informed as to popular opinion. But in the case of Senator CONKLING, this impression could not, we suppose, have been well founded, for that gentleman in his remarks on Monday more than sustained all we have said on the subject. The Senate, at least, has exhausted discussion on the subject of finance. A month more of talk would not change a vote. It is quite time for it to act. We hope it may have the wisdom to act in a right spirit. If it follows the principles laid down recently by the senior Senator of New-York, in regard to the nature and obligation of Government notes, it will not go far wrong.

THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR DELAY.

When the Senate has given due attention to the protest of last night's meeting against any legislation which tends to retard a return to specie payments, it ought to take account of the somewhat angry impatience which has developed itself throughout the country over the long delay of Congress in reaching some definite conclusion on this question. Any responsibility for further delay now rests with the Senate. The House has at last done something, if not very wisely, at least something intelligible and final. The Senate will be expected to show itself in sympathy with the higher financial intelligence of the country, but it must do so, above all, without much further delay. It cannot be unknown to most of the members how much all legitimate business suffers from the existing feeling of suspense and uncertainty. There is plenty of money lying idle in bank vaults, but it is only available for people who can return it at short notice. The stock gamblers who trade upon call loans can have more money than they need at almost nominal rates of interest; while the merchant, the manufacturer, and the farmer, who need loans for lengthened periods, cannot have them, save on the most onerous terms. Speculation flourishes, but the transactions of honest business, either in merchandise or in real estate, are at a stand-still.

Every fresh interval of delay in taking some definite action is now fraught with fresh peril. Hundreds of merchants in this City rely upon the Spring trade, which ought to be in the height of its activity a week or two hence, to make up for the stagnation and positive loss of the last six months. Special causes are at work to make all classes of dealers cautious in their purchases this season, and solid profit must, in due time, follow from this sparing use of business credit. But the fact that we are passing through a period of financial readjustment renders it doubly necessary that no fresh burden of doubt and uncertainty should be allowed to gall and oppress the sensitive organism of mercantile credit. Now, if ever, merchants of all grades have a right to demand that Congress shall not willfully interrupt the progress of business revival—shall not persistently confuse calculations that need to be unusually fine and unusually certain. In a few weeks, the Spring trade of the year will have come and gone, and unless Congress relieves itself of the odium of doing nothing, it will have to stand the blame of all the loss consequent upon the slipping away of such an opportunity, without the possibility of taking the usual advantage of it.

We trust that the Senate, with whom now rests the responsibility for action, will carefully consider what this means. It will furnish to the opponents of the Republican Party an argument which a large portion of the public will be prepared to indorse. "You were called on to meet a crisis in the affairs of the nation, and in default of an affirmative policy, you did nothing." It will be quite possible to reply after the event, as it is now, that the mercantile depression of the country is the result of a long series of events whose influence no amount of legislation can adequately counteract. But it is perfectly obvious that the country will soon be in no mood to listen to this kind of argument. People will say, "The crisis was there, and you failed to provide a remedy. Had the remedy been furnished we should, at least, have been able to judge how much of the disease was beyond its reach. As it is, you must take the responsibility for the state of things as we find them." This is a kind of argument which can and will be used with a good deal of effect during the political contests which are pending. It is rather a depressing necessity to be obliged to apologize for inaction by the plea that the other party showed no evidence of being better prepared for the emergency. It is the glory of the Republican Party that it has been ready to deal intelligently and firmly with every other crisis in the nation's annals which has existed since its accession to power. Its representatives in Congress cannot, and must not, lay it open to the reproach that it is, after months of discussion, still unprepared to deal with this one.

SIGNS OF PROMISE.

As a first result of the absence of the more active and noted of the agents of the lobby from Albany, it has become possible to speak of the proceedings of the Legislature in terms of hearty praise. Thus far during the present week, the members have been left to themselves, and, as we declared would be the case, they are acting in behalf of public interests, instead of seeking to advance those of individuals. If nothing more had been gained from the absence of the lobby than the abandonment of the Riverside bill, upon which we have heretofore commented, that one result would be an ample recompense for all the efforts which have been required to get the lobby out of Albany. But this action is only one of several gratifying incidents. It is a matter of no small moment and significance that the Senate, by a decisive vote, has refused to appoint a Subcommittee of the Whole, usually known as the "grinding" committee. This committee has been for several years the most valuable instrument of the lobby. The powers of legislation were delegated by its creation to a few men, and in the hurry and confusion of the closing hours, this committee in each House passed in the lump many bills which should have had the careful consideration of all the members of both branches. The "grinding" committees were the most useful devices of the Tammany Ring, outside of downright forgery of laws, for securing iniquitous legislation. That the Senate has this year refused to employ an agency of this kind, is in the highest degree to its credit.

But this action is not the only proof that the Legislature has determined to act hereafter without reference to the wishes of the lobby. The other day, the public were startled by the sudden thrusting of the Beach Pneumatic bill into the Senate from the Railroad Committee in a most questionable shape. The City was, in effect, compelled to invest its money under this bill in a doubtful experiment, which, if successful, would benefit the stockholders of the company far more than the public. It is not now necessary to consider the reasons which induced the committee to make this extraordinary report, for it has been recalled, and the bill recommitted to the committee, and a public hearing granted upon it during next week. It is not possible that it can make its appearance again after a full and public consideration of its merits, and we have therefore doubtless heard the last of it in its original shape. If the provision requiring the City to aid the project by the loan of its credit is struck out, there will be little objection to the bill. Full liberty should be granted to everybody to invest their money in rapid-transit schemes, but when this privilege is granted hereafter, care should be taken to compel the investment in accordance with the terms of the charter. Various persons have prevented the City from obtaining rapid transit by the trite expedient of obtaining charters under which nothing is done or intended to be done. We may fairly hope, from the recent action of the Legislature, that this device will no longer serve its purpose. We may be certain of this fact if the inconsiderate decision of the Assembly Committee on Railroads in reference to the Vanderbilt scheme is reconsidered, and we hope to be able to record at an early day that such action has been taken.

Happily, however, we need not wait for this act of justice to extend hearty commendation to the Legislature. The conclusions which have been reached on other and equally important questions entitle it to praise. We have frequently admitted that, in its positive action, the Legislature has done well during the present session, and that it was only the possible wrong-doing of the future which we feared. This fear has now been so greatly lessened, that we can contemplate the remainder of the session with comparative confidence. With the end of the Riverside avenue squabble, many other jobs met a final defeat, and the members are left free to consider only general measures. The lobby never takes the slightest interest in such legislation, and therefore the Legislature may hope to be free hereafter from lobby influences. There are very few of these general measures requiring attention. The Appropriation bills must, of course, be passed, but these are already in such a condition that they require but little more time. There should be something done in reference to the Erie Canal, but the approval of the funding amendment is, perhaps, sufficient for the present year, and this matter is, therefore, practically accomplished. The Legislature, which has thus far done so well, needs hardly to be told that the way to preserve its creditable record is to complete at once whatever general legislation may be absolutely required, and adjourn at the earliest possible day. The lobby, for the time, has been signally defeated, but if the Legislature remains in session long enough, it is sure to recover and return to the attack. Let the Legislature make sure of the future by a final adjournment while the lobby is yet paralyzed. The virtue of the members would doubtless be superior to the temptations of these unscrupulous agents of a most iniquitous system, but no good can be accomplished by protracting a contest of this kind. Thus far a record has been made upon which the Republican Party can confidently appeal to the people in November. Let the Legislature leave well enough alone and go home.

A "MANLY" PASTIME.

A case was decided on Monday in the Marine Court which will be read with conflicting but mostly painful emotions, by persons of that uncertain class known as the "sporting fraternity." Mr. IRA PAINE sued Mr. HENRY BERGH for damages caused by the defendant's interference with the plaintiff's public prosecution of the pastime of slaughtering tame pigeons for money. Mr PAINE, who is also styled a Professor, and who has been a negro minstrel, says his present business is "teaching gentlemen to shoot." The fact of his having at least one eminent pupil was adduced by Mr. PAINE'S counsel as an argument to show the pure-minded benevolence which that Professor inculcates in all his teachings, and the humane and altogether admirable nature of the "sport" over which he presides. It will be seen, therefore, that two schools of philanthropy were, so to speak, on trial—the one which believes in putting a premium on pauperism and vice, and the other which holds with the *Ancient Mariner*, that

> "He prayeth best who loveth best,
> Both man and bird and beast."

The "sporting fraternity," as we have said, will be grieved to hear that the decision of the court was in favor of the latter. In spite of the fact that the "distinguished philanthropist" referred to was a pupil of the "Professor" and a "warm admirer of the sport;" in spite of the still more convincing argument that "he had shot in matches with the Duke of HAMILTON and others;" in spite of other equally touching considerations which Mr. PAINE'S counsel urged, it may be supposed with tears in his eyes, the court ruthlessly decided against the plaintiff. "The assemblage at Fleetwood Park," which Mr. BERGH'S officers had dispersed, Judge MCADAM held to be "clearly illegal, and that the shooting of the birds was a needless mutilating and killing within the statute." He quite coincided with the view of Mr. BERGH'S counsel, that "Mr. PAINE might as well take a cow, and fastening the animal to stakes in a field, give silver cups to the sportsman who could fire the largest number of shots into the animal's body before it bled to death." And, indeed, why not? Why should not Mr. PAINE and his philanthropic pupils try it? Shooting a cow is certainly quite as manly and exhilarating a sport as blowing to pieces, with an ounce or two of shot, a pigeon too frightened to fly. And then so much less shot would be wasted.

Public opinion on this matter, we fancy, will be found decidedly with Mr. BERGH and the court. Doubtless the "pupils" of the "Professor" will mourn and be exceeding wroth, and their lamentations will be chorused by other "pupils" of other "Professors" whose noble vocation it is to "teach gentlemen to shoot." Other "sportsmen," of the sort who may be seen on fine mornings in the early Summer, wending their way across the ferries attended by multitudinous curs and mongrels, and armed *cap-a-pie* to the perilous chase of the suburban sparrow, will denounce it as an outrage. But true lovers and upholders of manly field sports will be well content to see the abolition of a "pastime" which is eminently brutal in itself, and a nuisance to the neighborhood where it is practiced, a constant temptation to gambling and "jockeying" of the meanest descriptions, and which helps to develop not one useful or manly quality in the professional idlers who for the most part indulge in it. In England, where it originated, trap-shooting is fast falling into disrepute, a tendency which the late Tichborne claimant's addiction to it will rather help to encourage. Here we shall be glad to see it broken up and abandoned completely. True sport of any kind we have always been quick to encourage and to foster. But the sport which consists in alternately missing and mangling a lot of frightened birds, for the mere sake of mangling them, and thereby winning "a silver cup" or a wager, we have no sympathy with whatever. These pigeon slaughterers belong to precisely the same rank of "sportsmen" as the gentlemen who indulge in cock-fights and rat-baitings, and merit the same consideration.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE OPERA BOUFFE.

"La Vie Parisienne" was performed Monday evening and yesterday by Mlle. Aimée and her troupe, the piece being then given for the first time in five years. "La Vie Parisienne" is rather a vaudeville with songs, than an opera bouffe in the truest sense of the word. Although it affords unusual scope for acting, it is full, however, of tuneful measures, and their treatment is of a more careful kind than that of Offenbach's themes in many of his more widely-known achievements. The representations at the Lyceum, Monday and last night, delighted large and remarkably fashionable audiences. Mlle. Aimée, than whom no more fascinating and skilled representative of opera bouffe is to be found here or in Europe, fills with vast spirit the rôle of *Gabrielle*, and sings the tyrolienne at the end of the third act so charmingly that its immediate repetition is invariably insisted upon. M. Juteau diffuses merriment in the garb of the Brazilian, in that of the Alsatian shoe-maker, and in that of the diplomatist *en disponibilité*; M. Duplan is very funny as *Baron De Gondremark*, a Swedish nobleman, who tries to "do" Paris, and M. Lécuyer's every movement, as *Bobinet*, excites hearty laughter. The important rôle of *Metella* falls to Mlle. Stani, who is not well suited to it. The remaining personages are allotted to familiar artists, and a good chorus and capital orchestra unite in a really amusing entertainment. That the public so considers it is shown, we have to state, by Mr. Chizzola's determination to prolong his sojourn at the Lyceum by one week. "La Vie Parisienne" may be heard again this evening, and to-morrow "La Grande Duchesse" is to be recited.

"LOHENGRIN" AT THE ACADEMY.

"Lohengrin" will be sung, for the second time, at the Academy of Music, this evening.

HIGH WATER IN THE MISSISSIPPI.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., March 24.—The officers of the steamer Belle Lee, which arrived here this morning from New-Orleans, say the river below Napoleon is higher than ever before known. About twenty-five miles of the Chicot and Pine Bluff Railroad has been swept away. No further breaks have yet been reported. The whole country adjacent to Chicot, Ark., and Bolivar, Miss., is under water. No great danger is apprehended.

PAUL SCHOEPPE'S CASE.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., March 24.—Gov. Groome, having returned to the capital, signed a warrant to-day, on the requisition of the Governor of Illinois, for the delivery of J. B. Schulenberg (otherwise known as Dr. Paul Schoeppe) to the authorities of that State, where he has been indicted for forgery.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

Continued from First Page.

threatened, I would be more careful and cautious, and if I doubted the constitutionality of the measure I would not vote for it. But, Sir, in this our extremity, while we are struggling to perpetuate our Government, I am willing to go to the very verge of the Constitution. * * * I treat this, Mr. Chairman, as emphatically and clearly a war measure."

Mr. Stevens, in closing the debate on the part of the Committee of Ways and Means, said:

"Mr. Chairman, this bill is a measure of necessity, not of choice. No one would willingly issue paper money not redeemable on demand, and make it a legal tender. It is never desirable to depart from the circulating medium which, by the common consent of civilized nations, forms the standard value. But it is not a fearful measure, and when rendered necessary by exigencies, it ought to produce no alarm."

Mr. Lovejoy, of Illinois, said:

"I will now simply say in regard to the question of constitutionality that there has not been a respectable argument advanced in defense of the constitutionality of this bill, and, inasmuch as great talent and eminent ability have been brought to bear upon it, I take it that no respectable argument can be made in vindication of the constitutionality of this bill. I would admit the plea of necessity, if I believed it, and I think it is more manly to confess, as Jefferson did, than it is to attempt to torture the Constitution into the support of a measure which everybody must see to be unconstitutional."

FEATURES OF, AND OPINIONS CONCERNING, THE BILL.

The bill finally passed the House by a vote of 93 to 59, after a protracted debate and a most determined opposition by prominent and influential Republicans as well as Democrats.

The following is one clause of the bill:

"And provided, further, that the amount of the two kinds of notes together (including $50,000,000 authorized by the act of July 17, 1861,) shall at no time exceed the sum of $150,000,000. And they were to be exchangeable for six per cent. bonds of the United States, bearing interest for twenty years. They were also to be receivable for duties on imports, but in this respect the bill was afterward amended."

Mr. Geo. Dawson, in writing to the *Albany Evening Journal*, said:

"This has been an exciting day. * * * It was not strange that members of the same political family differed on a question of really doubtful expediency, and but for the necessities of Government, I doubt whether the 'legal-tender' principle would have received a dozen votes in the House."

When the bill reached the Senate Chamber, Mr. Fessenden, Chairman of the Finance Committee, opened the debate on the bill in a long speech, in the course of which he said:

"Can it be said that a measure like the one now pending before the Senate and the country is a measure of a day or an hour? Why, Sir, what does it propose? It proposes something utterly unknown in this Government from its foundation—a resort to a measure of doubtful constitutionality, to say the least of it, which has always been denounced as ruinous to the credit of any Government which has recourse to it—a measure, too, about which opinions in the community are divided, as perhaps they never have been divided upon any other subject—a measure which, when it has been tried by other countries, as it often has been, has always proved a disastrous failure. * * * We have had a war with England since our Government was formed, and, if I am rightly informed, at that day the stocks of the Government went down to sixty per cent., and pay was taken for them in such currency as could be received—itself depreciated; and yet it did not occur, as a serious question, to the men of that day, to put forth, under the Constitution, irredeemable paper, made a legal tender for the payment of debts. To be sure, the country then was poor: it is now rich, comparatively. The country had not then the resources that we have, and perhaps it would have had the more excuse for adopting such a course."

Referring again to the measure he further said, and it has been defended, as I have stated, simply and solely upon the ground that it is to be a single measure, standing by itself and not to be repeated.

"The ground upon which this clause making these notes a legal tender is put I have already stated. It is put upon the ground of absolute, overwhelming necessity; that the Government has arrived at that point when it must have funds, &c. * * * Next, in my judgment, it is a confession of bankruptcy. We begin and go out to the country with the declaration that we are unable to pay or borrow at the present time, and such a confession is not calculated to increase our credit. Again, say what you will, nobody can deny that it is bad faith. If it be necessary for the salvation of the Government, all considerations of this kind must yield; but, to make the best of it, it is bad faith, and encourages bad morality, both in public and private. * * * Again, Sir, necessarily, as a result, in my judgment, it must inflict a stain upon the national honor. Again, Sir, a stronger objection than all that I have to this proposition—I am stating the objections which everybody must entertain, because I suppose these facts are palpable—is that the loss is to fall most heavily upon the poor by reason of the inflation."

Judge Collamer argued:

"That the measure was unconstitutional, and that even if it was a necessity he could not vote for it. To him the oath he had taken to support the Constitution was recorded in heaven as well as upon earth, and there is no necessity that in his estimation would justify him in a breach of it."

Mr. Cowan argued at length:

"That Congress had no power to emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, or pass any law impairing the obligation of contracts. They are powers which belong neither to the United States nor to the States, and they ought to belong to no Government anywhere. He had supposed that this question could never enter the American Senate; that the day had gone by when it was open to discussion, if it ever was open since the Constitution was formed. Surely, if anything in the world is settled—settled by the fathers, by contemporary history, painful experience, and the total absence of all precedent for the exercise of these powers—it is that they were not delegated nor intended to be delegated."

And Mr. Sumner said:

"But while recognizing the existence of the discretion, in the last resort, under the law of necessity, the question still remains if this necessity now exists? And now, as I close, I shall not cease to be frank. Is it necessary to incur all the unquestionable evils of inconvertible paper forced into circulation by act of Congress; to suffer the stain upon our national faith; to bear the stigma of a seeming repudiation; to lose, for the present, that credit which, in itself is a treasury, and to teach debtors everywhere that contracts may be varied at the will of the stronger? Surely there is much in these inquiries which may make us pause. * * * And we must all set our faces against any proposition like the present except as a temporary expedient, rendered imperative by the exigency of the hour."

On the motion to strike out the legal-tender clause in the bill, the vote stood 17 to 22; but the bill itself passed by a vote of 30 to 7.

Mr. Swinton, in a letter of Feb. 13, said:

"But the overwhelming necessity existing for the measure is a stronger argument than anything offered against the bill."

A WAR MEASURE, RESULTING FROM NECESSITY.

And thus it was, that what in ordinary times would have been forbidden by common sense was yielded to the logic of inexorable necessity; to the logic of a bankrupt Treasury; to the demand for pay of 600,000 men in the field; to the needs of an army and navy requiring food and clothing and costly armaments; indeed, to all the urgencies of a state of war, even then necessitating an expenditure of $1,500,000 to $2,000,000 per day. This expenditure subsequently swelled to the enormous sum (in 1864) of more than $3,000,000 per day. It was under such circumstances that Congress was led to exercise an implied power—deemed necessary and proper to fulfill other powers—and to adopt a measure of which one of its members said: "It may be expedient as a remedy for an existing political disorder, but it is death if relied on for a permanent existence." The author of the bill, in a letter to Mr. McCulloch, in 1868, writes: "As a war measure, passed during war, continuing during the war, and as long as the exigency lasted, I believe it was necessary and proper to successfully carry on the war, and was therefore constitutional. I am equally clear that as a peace measure it is unconstitutional." Mr. President, I never questioned the wisdom of Congress in passing the Legal-tender bill as a "war measure." The people of our country approved it as a dernier resort to save life, as they now deprecate such a resort, because there is no sufficient warrant for it. After the first struggle was over, the descent from virtue became more easy. In six months from the date of the passage of the first bill authorizing the issue of legal-tender notes, the Secretary of the Treasury needed a second $150,000,000, and this sum was quickly granted; the liberty of conversion into six per cent. bonds being still retained. In March, 1863, another bill, styled "The $900,000,000 Act," was passed, wherein it was provided "that the holders of United States notes issued under former acts shall present the same for the purpose of exchanging them for bonds, as therein provided, on or before the 1st of July, 1863, and thereafter the right to exchange the same shall cease and determine."

THE LIMIT OF $356,000,000.

There is not time to pursue the course of legislation to the close of the war, but observe that, first, the right to use legal-tender notes in payment for duties was disallowed, and then the right to convert into six per cent bonds was abrogated. And now there remains to us the promise pure and simple to pay whenever it suits the convenience of Government. The promise has been strengthened somewhat by a "solemn pledge." But our trust in the value of the promise, and in the worth of the pledge, has been weakened by other action. At the end of the war there were outstanding of legal-tender notes $400,000,000. Of these, under the authority of Congress, and during the administration of Mr. McCulloch as Secretary of the Treasury, $44,000,000 were retired, and I believe it may safely be stated, were not only retired, but canceled. These $44,000,000, according to general belief, have again come into existence, and $26,000,000 have been issued without warrant of law. It is now sought to legalize this issue. We are met here to protest against such action. It is not reasonable, it is not just, to inflict upon the country a repetition of laws that had their origin in the hours of the nation's agony, and, when life and strength are restored, to present again and again the intoxicating draught. I have reproduced the words of honored statesmen of other days—when there was much tribulation in the land—to show with what reluctance they abandoned the plain, express, and direct powers granted by the Constitution, and yielded the convictions of their understanding to the pressure of a necessity "that knows no law." Now all things are changed. The war is ended. The armies of the Union, at one time numbering a million of men, have long since been dissolved; the navy, in like manner, has been reduced; the public Treasury is full; six per cent. United States bonds are worth more than par in gold; and yet, when all the conditions that justified the first issue of legal tenders are changed, it is proposed to project into the financial system of the country another dose of poison (good enough as a medicine) to unsettle the reason of our citizens, one by one, and finally to embark them all a second time on a sea of inflation, not to say of commercial ruin. What a return for a people's patriotism! What a reward for the bloodshed and the treasure given to save the Government and the Union!

INACTION BETTER THAN INFLATION.

Mr. President, the resolution now before the meeting, to which I have been asked to speak, however limited in its scope, has been prepared by the committee with a view of keeping the discussion this evening within a narrow compass. Were it not so, the inconveniences, losses, perplexities, and evils resulting from the use of an irredeemable paper currency, to which it would otherwise be natural to refer, have so often and so ably been set forth, and are so familiar to the merchants of this City, that they do not need to be repeated by me. They are no greater now than they have been during the last ten years. The danger is that they will be magnified rather than diminished; and not a little of the danger grows out of an impatient cry for early action on the part of Congress in apparent disregard of the character of that action—whether it be to fix the limit of legal-tender issues at $356,000,000, $400,000,000, or some other sum. I have no sympathy with this outcry. Unless we can have the right kind of action it is better not to have any action at all. We have had enough of limitations, of promises, and pledges; and if those hitherto given are to be disregarded by Congress, and any issue of greenbacks whatever, beyond the $356,000,000 already existing, is to be authorized, all sense of security will vanish, and there will lie before us only one vast wilderness of uncertainty, in which faith and hope will alike be lost.

If the merchants of New-York, standing by the gates of entrance through which so large a part of the foreign commerce of the country flows, are not alive to the vast importance of a sound currency, redeemable in gold or silver, where can just views be expected to prevail? It is here that we are brought in direct contact with the hard-money systems of other countries; it is here that the values of all goods imported from Europe and Asia have to be adjusted and readjusted to the unceasing fluctuations of a depreciated currency, while the losses and uncertainties first felt here are continued and extended through all the channels of trade and commerce to the remotest borders of the Republic. Neither the merchant nor the tradesman can work successfully with poor money any more or any better than the artisan can work with poor tools. If we are to compete on equal terms in foreign markets with the manufacturers of other lands we must have at home money of the best quality, in aid of enterprise and skill. While it may be the paramount aim of this meeting to resist any further issues of legal-tender notes, it is surely not less a duty to remonstrate against further delay in the work of redemption, commenced, indeed, soon after the war, but discontinued long ago. The objections to a new issue, in a lesser degree, lie against every other, and there will be no sense of security, no stable grounds upon which to found new undertakings, till Congress adopts a policy in regard to the national finances that will bear the test of experience and harmonize with the teachings of common sense and the practice of the foremost nations of the world.

As I do not believe that the dullness of trade which everywhere pervades the country is wholly or mainly due to the inaction of Congress, however desirable early action may be, if it is in the right direction, I have no sympathy whatever with that part of the resolution which demands an immediate decision of a question of such vast import as that which occupies the attention of both Houses of Congress at the present time. It is a question that concerns us not a little as merchants, but far more as men, as American citizens assembled here, not merely to urge upon Congress the enactment of just and reasonable laws, but such as will be conducive to the honor of our country and the preservation of its high renown. What we should ask, and all that we should ask, is such action on the part of Congress as will tend to exalt the character and promote the highest good of our people; to advance the best interests of the community, and at the same time improve and strengthen its moral tone. And for such action we can afford to wait till the people at large understand better than now what concerns their truest welfare. Truth and the right will finally prevail. It is to the truth and the right, as we have lately seen, that all classes of our citizens yield sincerest homage—whether it be paid to the good when living, or to their memory when dead. For this let us contend now and always; for this let us wait, however we may suffer and at whatever cost. Time is constantly working in favor of the right, and therefore let us wait—contending for the right "firmly, patiently, consistently, and persistently" to the very end.

ADDRESS OF MR. EDWARD ATKINSON.

Mr. Edward Atkinson, of Boston, was next introduced and spoke as follows:

The word I bring from Massachusetts is this. We are rejoiced to see that the time has come when the discussion of the great fiscal questions, on which the welfare of the people so much depends, can call together such an assemblage as the one before me. It is time, indeed, that the rule of rectitude and probity should be applied to the dealings of the Government with the people; without which, as we who are merchants and manufacturers so well know, no commerce, either among men or between nations—not even social order—can possibly exist. The Government itself is to-day the great example of dishonesty and of useless and vicious insolvency; hence it is no wonder that its agents, its spies, its informers, attempt to cast obloquy upon those except for whom the utter anarchy of mutual distrust would prevail. Were not the merchants, the traders, the people, far better and more honest than the laws their rulers have made for them, the nation itself would cease to exist. At the door of those misguided or depraved legislators who have enacted base statutes lies the responsibility of most of the real frauds that exist, as well as of the disgrace of false charges made against honest men. The employment by Government of spies in the administration of its affairs is always an evidence of weakness, and the degree of their employment always measures that of its imbecility and rottenness. What we demand of legislators is, that they shall apply the same simple rule of equity to the transactions of the nation that we apply to our doings with each other. It needs only the plain, ordinary, and true course that an honest and upright merchant would take—that he could not help taking—to rescue this country from the oppressions and dangers that are upon us. In the dark time of civil war, when the fate of the nation was at stake, many acts were done, for which, in time of peace, there could be no justification; among them was the Legal-tender act, whereby the Government levied a forced loan. The danger of this step was well understood by those who gave it a reluctant vote. Not until Mr. Chase had himself gone down to the Senate Chamber and had said that without it he could not carry on the Government did our lamented Sumner and others of his associates yield their consent. Why did they hesitate? It was because these men who then urged heavier taxation rather than a recourse to a forced loan knew that no nation had ever yet redeemed the promises issued as money under the stress of war. Every nation, without exception, that has ever issued debt to serve as money has repudiated it, and has returned to specie payment through national bankruptcy. They dreaded lest the glorious enthusiasm for liberty should fail which had then brought the nation to the temper in which the people would have given property, life, all but honor, to the cause for which they fought. They dreaded such failure when the stern, hard duties of restoring the losses of the war should have come upon us. Yet, knowing that kingdoms and empires had thus failed, that every other nation that had ever issued promises in the place of dollars, or of other coined money, had failed to redeem them; knowing the dangers, they yet trusted a free people, and believed that we should prove an exception, and that in this, as in other ways, we should become an example and a leader among the nations. Shall we prove false to this high faith? Are we to disgrace ourselves and them? Are we to dishonor the dead? Shall the act which Lincoln signed to save the nation prove its ruin? The ignorant, the depraved and the incompetent men who have failed in these past years to dedicate the abundant revenues that the people have poured so lavishly into their hands to the honest, prompt, and true payment of the demand debt represented by the greenbacks, have disgraced and dishonored the great men by whose acts the nation was saved, and have converted this legal-tender promise into a lie and a cheat. By its continued and enforced use they pick the pockets of the people, and steal from the laborer a portion of the fruit of his labor, making him no return. Some honest but ignorant legislators have undertaken to rebuke those who call the greenback a lie, and have tried to hold them up to public scorn, because they say we cast obloquy upon one of the great war instruments by which the nation was saved. We honor the sword and the rifle which our soldiers used, when laid away as trophies, but if they had been placed in the hands of highwaymen when their righteous work had ended, and had been used by them to rob us on the road, should we still cherish and value the weapons even of our honored dead? These men who have put back the greenbacks into use that had been paid and withdrawn, have done an act as base—they have converted the righteous weapons of the war into the implements of robbery and oppression. I charge not bad motives upon many men. There are not many men, thank God, who put on the livery of heaven to serve the devil in; but ignorance and weakness are more dangerous than wrong intent. When even an honest but hopelessly incapable Secretary of the Treasury seems to be only the dice box with which your Butlers, Sanborns, and Jaynes throw loaded dice in the gambling game to which a false and dishonored currency and a bad revenue system have brought all our commerce, it is time indeed to hold meetings of the people, to tell Congress, Take no action unless you take right action, condone no fraud, tolerate no tampering with the currency. Tell Congress, at least, to re-enact the limit of the currency, and take from the Secretary of the Treasury the power to play fast and loose with the great exchanges of the country, measured, as they are, in thousands of millions. Take away this unlawful assumption, which puts it in the power even of a subordinate of the Treasury to make or mar the fortunes of thousands. Demand this in the name of the consumers of all the products exchanged, upon whom this tampering with the currency inflicts the heaviest tax of any now imposed upon them. Let us say to those men in Congress who mean well but know not how to act, It were well indeed if you could act quickly—we are suffering because the standard of value which you continue to impose upon us is a false measure; but act only to make the promise good, and keep the faith of those who have trusted you, if you act at all. If you cannot act rightly now, if you must first prove to your constituents how they are deceived, how they deceive themselves and deceive you, then, at least, be true enough not yet to act at all. The heart of this people is true and honest—it beats for right and honor. As the people slowly but surely learned that "freedom was national and slavery sectional," so will they as surely find out that a dishonored promise is bad money, and they will hold those legislators to a stern account who have failed in their duty in this emergency because they dared not trust and wait, firm in the conviction that truth is mightier than falsehood. We need not perplex ourselves with elaborate plans and cunning devices; an honest purpose and a fixed determination will be sure guides. Make the greenback of to-day only the same as the one first issued—not even quite as good, because our credit is better; make it truly the same implement of war that first saved the nation, if any

legal-tender note did that; make it convertible, as the greenbacks when first issued were—at the will of the holder—not into a six, but only into a five per cent. bond, and then fix the date in the not distant future when it shall cease to be a legal tender; then you will have kept the promised pledge; then an abundant current of gold and silver will pour in upon you, because here will be the most profitable place for its use; then those who do not find their notes can be paid in coin on demand, for the five per cent. bonds of the nation—even now at par in gold—will command a large premium on every exchange on Europe; then the monopoly of banking may be removed; resumption will take care of itself, and the wheels of commerce and profitable industry will not only move, but whirl once more. The whole secret of finance, the simple mystery, is this: Let the nation keep its promise as it has the ability, and be true to the dead and the living. This, and this alone, will make the country

> "Good, great, and joyous, beautiful and free,
> This is alone—life, joy, empire, and victory."

Since I had written the substance of what has gone before, the vote of the House of Representatives has passed, by which we shall become a laughing-stock, or worse, among nations—equally with England and Germany, who have sense enough to know that public integrity and public interest are inseparable, as with Austria, Italy, and France, nations now struggling to throw off the burthen of a false standard of value—while our most potent, grave, and reverend seigneurs are either so ignorant or so utterly void of all public principle as to re-enact and increase the evil power of a lie. They may have made the right and honest course more difficult by condoning an act for which the Secretary of the Treasury should have been impeached and not justified. But let us take courage, even from the blunders of our opponents—for blunder it is, when either the fool or the knave sets himself up against the immutable law of God, and for committing it they should be brayed in a mortar. Let those who are only weak remember the fate of the recreant men from the North who voted for the Missouri Compromise—let them remember how they passed suddenly into infamy or obscurity; let the knaves who know the truth, but still to falsehood cling, remember that, from the day of the old Hebrew prophet to the present moment, he who has debased the standard of value—he who has imposed false measures upon the people—has met the fate of the infamous. This vote, which indicates only ignorance in most, weakness in others, but absolute wrong intent in many, of those who passed it, may not be disastrous. We must learn to—

> "Hope, till hope creates
> From its own wreck
> The thing it contemplates."

We must organize the forces of truth and righteousness; we must rouse the moral sense of the nation, which never yet failed to respond, even to the voices of the few and the feeble who had God's truth and justice behind them; and as sure as the nation continues to exist, will it learn what is needed, and do it, cost what it may and hurt whom it will. In the name of truth, in the name of right, even in the name of common self-interest, let us keep up our courage and here and now begin to organize that force which ought to, and soon will, include every honest man in the nation, and smite, hip and thigh, each one, high or low, who dares continue to enforce a lie as the only standard of value in this great nation.

SPEECH OF MR. S. B. CHITTENDEN.

Mr. S. B. Chittenden next addressed the meeting. He said:

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: The speech I brought with me to-night was prepared yesterday, amid the exigencies of my business, and before the roar of the deluge of inflation was heard and before the abyss had opened. I feel that it is tame and poor, falling far below the demands of the hour. I would, if I dare, throw it away, and trust for words to the grand inspiration of the occasion. But I am full of feeling—my blood is hot and quickened by this vast assemblage, and I may not safely venture upon that experiment. Unless I am very much mistaken, there is no mystery at all in the present financial condition of the country, nor will there be any insuperable difficulty in applying the proper remedy, whenever there is the will to do it. We had a great war, lasting nearly five years, with great havoc. The moment the war was over, we went off on a grand frolic, with our pretty paper money, to make the world believe that the war had cost us nothing, but, on the contrary, had made us immensely rich. After training the people to little work and much pay, and after covering our ample homestead with airy castles for the idle and wasteful, our big bubble burst, and our airy castles tumbled down with a crash. Our bills are now coming in for payment—they look bad—we turn from them in disgust; but there is nothing gained by that. We are prodigals, but we are honest, and must pay them to the last cent. The sooner we do it, the more honor—the longer we delay, the more penalty. If we examine our accounts and post our books we shall find the story to correspond exactly with that of all the paper-money delusions which have vexed mankind—only that we had electricity and steam to intensify our folly. When the crash came, six months ago, the meaning of it was perfectly understood by everybody; and for awhile it was taken for granted that the intelligence and integrity of the American people could be trusted to deal with it in an honest way. It was also confidently predicted that the year 1874 would be memorable in history as the dividing line between a long epoch of restless gambling and the gradual but sure return of solid prosperity throughout our whole country. Three months of the new year have passed, and what now? Disappointment, distrust, and perplexity are visible on all sides, and in all our streets save in the highways of Jay Gould and his followers. I know of no other than Wall street business which has been prosperous this year. There have been the usual number of country merchants visiting New-York for their supplies; but on the average they are able to buy, and have occasion to buy, no more than three-fourths the amount of goods they bought last year, and the present prospect is that the comparative scale will be a descending one as the year advances, let Congress do what it may. I wish to tell you, fellow-citizens, plainly and very earnestly, that if my thirty-two years' experience in New-York is of any value to me or to you, we are now about to re-adjust things. We have either to re-establish the fictitious values—to support the wild ventures, and reinforce the scandalous spirit of gambling which raged at its climax last year, by a new inflation of our currency—or we have to lay new foundations, and call upon the people of this country to go to work, that we may earn more than we spend, and save something for capital. The whole country has been prodigal and wasteful. We have riotously squandered our inheritance of honest thrift and enterprise, and we have come to grief through our own folly and madness. For every twenty shillings earned we have, for years past, spent at least twenty-one—and that is always ruin. It is not merchants and railroads only who have done this, but the farmers have done the same. We boast of our great crops, but to a great extent, of late years, these have cost the producers more than has been realized for them. The bankers assured their foreign correspondents last July and August that all was well, because we had magnificent crops. The gamblers in North-west corners paid one per cent. per day for money to carry their stocks to the highest, because we had splendid crops! Merchants pushed their goods off more incautiously than usual on the same theory—none stopping to inquire what the crops had cost. Being myself a farmer—though driven into narrow quarters, and hopelessly demoralized as such—an example from my own experience may serve to explain and enforce the point I wish to make here. I usually raise about 500 potatoes, nearly as many ears of sweet corn, and when I have the best of luck, five or six young turkeys every year. My potatoes cost me—big and little—as much as twenty-five cents a piece; my ears of corn double that; and each of my turkeys I ought to put at $25. Now, you can all see, instantly, that just in proportion as I increase my crops on such terms I hurry to the bad. Take the case of an Illinois wheat-grower, whose crop costs him, including the support and indulgence of his family, more than he gets for it; he is just as surely going to the bad as I am, and his momentum in that direction is in exact proportion to the extent of his crops. Again, unless I am very much mistaken, a large proportion of our wheat-growers, cotton-growers, and tobacco-growers, have, for two years past, sold their crops for less than cost; and it is a fallacy and snare to speak of such crops as signs of national prosperity and strength. They help railroads and the exchanges, but they weaken and impoverish the masses. What, then, is the remedy for our shattered prosperity? It is simply a question of returning to honest work and economy, as before indicated; and yet the subject seems too vast and complex to be handled. No man has proposed a grand plan which commands unity of public sentiment, and it may as well be understood that no man ever will do that. Rome was not built in a day! We, too, must lay the first foundation stone. If we cannot advance in the right direction, let us stop, and stand with face to the right. This sentiment underlies the call for this meeting. The preamble and resolutions speak for themselves. I oppose inflation in every shape and form, as a frightful scourge and a disgraceful fraud under existing circumstances. Unless gun powder itself is the best thing and only thing to put out fire with, we want no increase whatever to our irredeemable paper money. (I am glad to believe that the President, who knows the proper use of good powder, is sound on this point.) Who are the men that demand inflation now? They are the notorious men of Wall street, who have already advanced the foot-ball stocks of decayed and decaying railroads more than $44,000,000 in the aggregate, on the bold assumption that they can force Congress to reissue an equal amount of legal-tender notes once retired by law, (or give the Treasury discretionary power to issue them, which would be worse still,) in spite of the earnest and almost unanimous protest of every influential Board of Trade and Chamber of Commerce in the land. I am aware that a so-called merchants' petition (concocted in Wall street) has been circulated lately, asking for the reissue of the $44,000,000, and that the paper has been signed by respectable firms. But the petition is mixed with popular free banking, and that bait has misled the careless and inconsiderate. I have not seen the petition, and have heard of the names of but two firms who have signed it. The senior of one of these told me himself that he signed it for free banking only, and that, in his opinion, most of those who had signed it were like minded. But this is a free country, and the petition should pass for its worth. We know how such papers are got up, and we know the influences which prompted this; on that account we are all the more in earnest in calling upon the masses everywhere, including farmers, day laborers, clerks, and all who live on fixed salaries, to unite in one solemn protest to Congress against further inflation of the currency. There is no decent pretext for it. With one-fourth less business, we have just as much currency—without the $44,000,000—as we had last year; and though the remark may surprise you, I think it easy to demonstrate that there was plenty of money last year for all the honest business of the country. For example: A pet firm of brokers who went down in the crash were found to be in debt nearly fifteen millions of dollars. That firm had reorganized for business only a month or two before with a capital of one or two hundred thousand dollars; but it was able to borrow of banks and others, on stocks held only for speculation, say $14,000,000. About the same time a commercial firm of more than ten years' standing, and having more than half a million of capital, applied to one of the largest national banks for the discount of $24,000 of business paper having less than thirty days to run, and were politely put off with one-half the amount asked for. The broker, for gamblers, got $14,000,000; the merchant, for honest business, got $12,000, or less than a thousand for a million. That's a true paper-money picture for you. True to life. And now, I ask what we are to think of men who, for their own personal ends, still demand inflation. We may think of them kindly and with charity; but we tell them in tones of thunder that it is no more possible to restore the prostrate commerce of this country by a further issue of legal tender than it is possible to bring Abraham Lincoln back to the White House by an act of Congress; no more than it is possible to restore with greenbacks the amputated limbs of every crippled soldier in the land! If any law for inflation passes the Senate it must be vetoed, or the country will suffer for twenty years untold disasters and dishonor. A very few words about free banking. I am for it. The present system cannot stand. The latest development in Washington is another sign, and there are plenty more of the same sort to come. I differ with the resolution in respect to the reserve. It was that feature of the present banking system which first taught Jay Gould how to break all the City banks at his pleasure. We want liberty with practical redemption of national bank notes, in place of a distributed and limited currency. Unless Congress is going into the business of distributing merchandise generally, it should stop distributing bank notes as quick as possible. The bones of the good old safety fund system of our own State, with the Suffolk Bank system of Massachusetts, furnish material enough (with our later experience) for the construction of a safe and good system of free banking without inflation. The sooner we have it the better.

MR. OPDYKE'S ADDRESS.

Mr. Opdyke was next introduced, and made a brief defense of the greenbacks, but he admitted they should never have been made a legal tender. He thought it wrong to denounce a system of money which was so useful during the trying crisis of the country. On the question before the meeting he spoke as follows:

I understand the specific objects of this meeting to be, first, to urge upon Congress the pressing necessity for prompt and decisive action on all questions affecting the currency; and, secondly, to commend to its favorable consideration a plan of action so prudent and conservative that all may safely unite in its support. The all-pervading doubt that now exists as to what the action of Congress will be on this absorbing question has paralyzed industry and almost blocked the wheels of commerce. Business men are afraid to buy or to sell beyond their pressing necessities. They are in the midst of financial darkness. They ask for light. They demand of Congress definite knowledge in regard to the volume of our paper currency in the immediate future; for every intelligent business man knows that its contraction will reduce prices and engender panics, and that its expansion will increase prices and stimulate speculation. It is an axiom in political economy that the enlargement of an irredeemable paper currency robs the creditor class, and that its contraction robs the debtor class. This fact has often been demonstrated, but by no one more clearly and forcibly than by our esteemed and venerable friend, Peter Cooper, now on the platform. All fair-minded men must condemn legislation productive of such injustice; and all patriotic citizens who desire to see our country prosperous must condemn both expansion and contraction for the additional reason that the one would tend to produce panics and widespread insolvency, and the other to stimulate wild speculation. It is obvious that there is but one way to avoid the evils incident to both expansion and contraction, namely, to steadfastly maintain the volume of the paper currency at the limits now established by law, and to permit our rapidly-increasing internal commerce to grow up to it. This will require but very few years, and then the resumption of specie payments will come naturally, and without financial disasters. This indirect and imperceptible contraction has been in operation ever since the close of the war at the rate of some $30,000,000 per annum. All this has been accomplished during a period of prosperity unexampled in our history. The only interruption of this prosperity was from the crisis of last Autumn. That crisis could have been readily checked, and its injurious consequences avoided either by the interposition of the Government or by bold action on the part of the banks of this City, such as they took in the year 1860, under a similar crisis, and such as the Bank of England always takes under like circumstances. The policy of firmly maintaining the existing status of our currency, my friend, Mr. Law, stigmatizes as the "drifting policy," but surely without any show of reason. To expand or contract the currency may properly be called drifting with the changing tide of popular sentiment; but to remain firmly anchored until the rising tide of commerce will enable your currency bark to safely enter the harbor of specie payments, is the opposite to drifting at the mercy of the winds and waves. This steadfast policy is, in my judgment, the shortest and quickest way to specie payments. Any attempt to reach that goal sooner, by means of contraction, is sure to destroy confidence, engender financial crisis, paralyze industry, and thus produce widespread insolvency, from which the business of the country will not recover for years. Such was the experience of Great Britain after the premature attempt at resumption in the year 1817, and such the experience of our own country after the crisis of 1837. We need have no fears that Congress will adopt the policy of contraction. The popular sentiment is so strongly against it that very few members would have the temerity to vote for it. Nor need we fear that Congress will authorize the issue of greenbacks beyond what it seems to regard as the present authorized volume of $400,000,000. But there seems to be a strong probability that it will in some form authorize a further issue of national bank notes. This is expansion, unless the notes be made redeemable in gold, as our resolutions propose. This is known to be impracticable in the present condition of the currency. Therefore I am strongly opposed to any change whatever in the provisions of the National Bank act. In point of stability and all the other attributes of a good currency, I regard greenbacks as the superior of national bank notes. If the greenback circulation be fixed at $400,000,000, I should be glad to have it made subject to temporary contraction during the period of inactive business by the issue of say $50,000,000 of convertible bonds bearing five per cent. currency interest, into which greenbacks could be funded during the Spring and Summer, and reconverted into greenbacks when needed to aid in moving the crops, provided always, however, that the aggregate of greenbacks in circulation should never exceed $400,000,000. This would give elasticity to the currency in the right direction. It would diminish in volume as the demand lessened, and increase with the increase in demand up to the maximum limit of $400,000,000. This suggestion does not seem to meet with favor in Congress because it would subject the Government to the payment of interest on the convertible bonds to the extent of perhaps a few hundred thousand dollars per annum. This objection is not creditable to Congress, when we reflect that the Government is saving $20,000,000 a year in interest on the circulation of its greenbacks; and that by this trifling payment of interest it would greatly improve the character of that circulation by adapting it to the alternating activity of our commerce at different periods of the year. Banks and capitalists would absorb these bonds during the Spring and Summer, and reconvert them into greenbacks in the Autumn, to aid in moving crops, instead of as now loaning their funds at low rates of interest to stimulate speculation.

SPEECH OF WILLIAM WOOD.

Mr. William Wood was the next speaker. He said:

I well know by long and painful experience that there are no such inveterate bores as currency doctors, and that, therefore, on an occasion such as this, one speaks at a great disadvantage. I must accordingly throw myself on your kindliness to listen to my remarks, and to "hear me patiently," for the sake of the object we have all at heart, that of returning to sound convertible currency, with all practicable dispatch, for the thing cannot be done hastily, nor without adequate preparation. It would ill become me, a native of Scotland, and the son and grandson of Scottish bankers, to say anything against a well-regulated system of paper currency, because in the interval of 1750 to 1874, or in 124 years, it has mainly contributed to raise Scotland from the depths of extreme poverty to be one of the wealthiest countries of Europe in proportion to its population, and has made its naturally sterile soil to "rejoice and blossom as the rose"—to be literally the best cultivated of all countries; and I am anxious that my adopted country should have all the benefits of a well-regulated and convertible paper currency, and should as speedily as possible be freed from the enormous and growing evils of an inconvertible one. In 1862 I confess that I approved of the suspension of specie payments as a war measure. It was necessary to have this sort of forced loan in addition to the regular loan, just as it was necessary to obtain drafted men in addition to regular soldiers and volunteers. Theoretically I know it was wrong to suspend specie payments; that if they had not been suspended we could have carried on the war much more cheaply; but the question is, Could we with a specie currency have carried it on at all? I doubt it. I don't believe that any great mercantile nation like the United States or Great Britain could carry on any great war, either foreign or domestic, for three years without a suspension of specie payments. No doubt such suspension aggravates the cost. But the moral effect is good; it apparently puts a stop to the decline in prices; in fact, it nominally raises the price of everything, wages included; it makes people "feel" good, so to speak.

Now, I think, Mr. President, that specie payments might, when mercantile engagements were at a minimum, have been resumed on 4th July, 1866, if long six per cent. gold bonds had been issued, and that it was penny wise and pound foolish not to pay the six per cent. interest, and reduce the legal tenders to such an amount as that they could have been kept floating on a par with gold. But that time was missed, and we have in consequence had the Black Friday of 1869, and the black September and October of 1873, and we are further removed from specie payments now than we were seven years ago. How are we to get back to them, that is the question we are to endeavor to solve to-night. We cannot get back without due preparation, and some, probably a good deal, of suffering; but the suffering will be little compared with what will ensue if we do not at once and determinedly adopt a policy of restriction! Let us implore Congress to see to it that the legal tenders outstanding are reduced as speedily as possible to $356,000,000 by taxation or the issue of long bonds, or partly by both. After that is decided upon, let there be no uncertain sound as to the future policy of the Government. The outstanding United States bonds can well take care of themselves. No man or country wishes that he or it had fewer of them. No private debtor would think of paying off his late-maturing obligations and allowing his past due bills to remain unpaid. If he did he would be looked upon as either a knave or a fool; but when we call a thing a Government, then straightway we go down on our knees to "Mumbo Jumbo," and think that in it inscrutable wisdom which, in an individual we should designate as the height of folly or knavery. If ever it were necessary for the Government to buy United States bonds by way of enhancing their market value, that time has long passed; and now let Government devote its energies to paying off its past due obligations, or legal tenders, until they are reduced to such an amount that they will be on a par with gold. I see no objection to the Government having the benefit of floating $250,000,000 of legal tenders if they have a sufficient reserve of gold to meet all demands for conversion as made. I would have no objection to continuing the legal tender when on a par with gold as legal tenders between man and man, but not as between the Government and the holders; that is, while any man can legally pay his debt in greenbacks to any other man, the receiver of the greenbacks on presenting them to any Sub-treasury of the United States, can always get gold for them just as he can get gold for gold notes now.

Let Congress pass a law making it imperative to sell a proportion of the Government gold each month, and to lay up in a sinking fund another proportion out of the surplus gold reserve necessary for paying the interest on its bonds. Let all further purchases of United States bonds by the Government be put a stop to, and by a steady perseverance in this policy we shall within five years have greenbacks on a par with gold. The Bank of England suspended specie payments 27th February, 1797. In 1819 Parliament passed Sir Robert Peel's bill for the resumption of specie payments. The preparation was long and careful. From 1st of February, 1820, till 1st October, 1820, gold bullion was to be delivered for notes at £4 1s. per ounce. From 1st October, 1820, to 1st May, 1821, gold bullion was to be delivered at £3 19s. 6d. per ounce for notes. From 1st May, 1821, to May, 1832, gold bullion was to be delivered for notes at £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce. After 1st May, 1823, gold coin at the value of £3 17s. 9d. was to be delivered for the value of the notes. But the Directors of the Bank of England were so anxious to meet the spirit of Peel's bill that they did not wait till 1st May, 1823, to resume specie payments, but begun to exchange coin for notes on 1st May, 1281, just twenty-four years after they had suspended specie payments, or exactly double the time of our present suspension.

Let us "better these instructions," and resume specie payments at latest in two-thirds of the time it took the mother country to do it.

Let us turn from the evil ways of an inconvertible paper currency. Let us pay our creditors in dollars of 25 3-10 grains of standard gold, instead of cheating them out of three or four grains, or more, as the case may be, out of every dollar. "A false balance is an abomination to the Lord, but a just weight is his delight."

The resolutions were then put to the meeting and unanimously adopted. On motion the meeting then adjourned.

LETTER FROM CHARLES F. ADAMS.

The Committee of the Chamber of Commerce received letters from Charles Francis Adams, Montgomery Blair, Ex-Gov. Bullock, and others, regretting their inability to be present at the meeting. The following is a copy of the letter from Mr. Adams:

BOSTON, March 19, 1874.

GENTLEMEN: I feel myself honored by your invitation, though not in a situation to accept it.

The subject proposed to me for discussion at your meeting was a favorite study of mine more than thirty years ago. Neither has it lost its interest yet. But an effort to explain my views would call for space far beyond the limits of a letter.

One of the chief wants of the present day seems to me to be a clear exposition of the true limits of useful legislation. In no department of knowledge is there so much uncertainty. Hence it comes that in our practice we commit so many mistakes.

Applying this remark to the administration of the national finances, it appears very unfortunate that it should ever have been permitted to become entangled with a business having no proper connection with it. The collection of the revenue necessary to meet the wants of the Government, as provided by Congress, and the precise disbursement of the funds thus received, according to law, being the legitimate duties of the Treasury, they should never have been associated with any attempt to manufacture or circulate any medium of payment other than that pointed out by the Constitution—gold and silver coin. The power of Congress to deal with that subject is limited to the establishment of a form of coinage and "regulating the value thereof." This last phrase can only mean a power to impress upon the surface of every piece of coin a note designating its exact value in ordinary transactions of trade, a value which the Treasury itself is bound to recognize. To assume that its power goes beyond this limit would lead only to confusion. For it is obvious that the value of such things as the precious metals is actually regulated by a higher and more general law than any within the sphere of operations of single Governments. The attempt has often been made to do more, and it has always failed.

Moreover, while it is clear that it is no part of the legitimate business of the financial department to pass outside of the prescribed line of its duty, it is, nevertheless, incumbent upon it, so far as it can be done within that line, to fix its administration upon a basis clearly understood by the community not to be subject to frequent or hasty changes. What the industrious and commercial classes want, above all things, is steadiness in as many of the elements on which trade and labor depend as possible. There is quite enough of uncertainty in those beyond human control to render it unadvisable needlessly to multiply them. For any Government to weaken confidence in the permanence of a policy by frequent recourse to exceptionable movements is an unpardonable mistake.

I have never entertained a doubt that Congress transcended its authority when it assumed the right to issue promises to pay money which it did not at the same time provide any means to pay—and then undertook to force the people to take them at a rate higher than they were really worth. Credit in trade depends upon the strict and punctual performance of agreements. Credit in general is the offspring of integrity. Nobody can make it at pleasure. To expect, then, that a promissory note, known to carry a lie on its face, is going to be received as on an equal value with coin is simply folly. Not all the laws that ever were made by the most absolute of military chieftians, nor all the force which could be applied to their execution, could ever make any sane man believe that a piece of paper promising to pay gold without performance of the promise is of as much value as the gold itself. It follows, then, that the Congressional fulmination of legal tenders was no more than a rank absurdity. Everybody knows that this paper is not and cannot be worth the money which it promises, but does not pay. Everybody knows, too, that its actual value in the market depends upon the shifting accidents of trade. In point of fact, it is seldom worth exactly the same sum for any two days together.

And what has been the consequence? Do we not see in it the development of the passion for gambling which has been nowhere carried to a greater extent than in your great City? The appreciation of this truth has been, in a measure, obscured to common observation by the mode in which the operations have been described. Many people, doubtless, suppose that men are speculating on the value of gold, because it is so designated in the newspapers; whereas, the fact is undeniable that of all the precious metals, gold is that which holds nearest the same value all over the globe. The gambling with us springs from the frequent changes in the value of the paper promises with which gold is paid for. Sometimes it approaches to ninety cents on the dollar, at others it falls to eighty-four. Hence the temptation to take the chance of the rise or fall. Rouge et noir is not more seductive. This may all be play to the gamesters, but, unfortunately, it is death to all honest dealers in trade.

Yet multitudes of the best people are really afraid that they would lose a great deal if any attempt were made to get rid of this unstable paper currency, and to go back to the only foundations proved by long experience to be solid—a basis of coin. So far from it, I will venture to affirm that the losses experienced from year to year, and every day throughout the year, by the necessity of guarding against the recurring fluctuations in the estimate of irredeemable paper promises to pay, which nobody can be sure will ever be paid, far exceed in their gross amount those which would for a limited time follow the adoption of a firm but judicious policy of return to payment in coin, or in paper at once redeemable in coin. If it could be distinctly understood that a system of action to this effect would be steadily carried out by any permanent measures, however cautious, and my word for it, business would soon begin to assume a steadiness of support which it has not known for years, and which equivocating or false promises never can supply.

I might go on to illustrate these propositions by appeals to the experience of nearly all civilized nations, who have tried the same experiments and have suffered so much as always to come back to the only solid ground; but I am checked by the sense that you did not expect me to write a book. I can fully comprehend the nature of the fears of numbers of honest, and even of some able, men, at the idea of attempting to restore coin. I would not myself urge extreme or hasty steps to bring about that result. The objection that I make is that a wise and effective policy was once laid down by Mr. McCulloch, when Secretary of the Treasury, but it has been utterly abandoned and nothing worth having has been put in its place. Had that policy been steadily maintained, we should by this time have been close upon a solid base for all our contracts. As it is, we must go to work all over again with diminished confidence in our good intentions, which any project of further expanding paper will be very far from improving. There is nothing new to be taught in all these schemes. They have been tried over and over again, and all have equally failed; and in failing have occasioned severe suffering which might have been saved. Let us try to make our suffering short rather than keep it long. Above all, let us have as little legislation as possible, and let that little be firm and clear. I am, gentlemen, with the utmost respect, your obedient servant,

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

THE TEMPERANCE CAUSE.

THE MOVEMENT GAINING STRENGTH IN DAYTON.

DAYTON, Ohio, March 24.—The crusade gathers strength daily. The women are working with untiring energy and invincible resolution. Since the 6th inst., four saloons have closed, but 302 remain. There is no disorder, and the women are pleasantly received at every point, though it is evident the saloon-keepers visited do not regard the matter as a joke. Crowded prayer-meetings were held to-day, and a great mass-meeting to-night. One more saloon closed its doors to-day.

THE WORK OF VISITING GOING ON.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., March 24.—The crusaders now separate in several bands and continue their work daily. So far no saloons have been closed, and the excitement over the movement is rapidly dying out.

THE SANBORN CONTRACTS.

STATEMENTS OF SANBORN'S WITNESSES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—There were some curious incidents in the Sanborn investigation this morning. John D. Coughlin, a New-York Assemblyman, was a principal witness. He testified that he had worked as a confidential agent for Sanborn, and at one time had a sub-contract for the collection of legacy taxes at twelve and a half per centum. Coughlin had been an Internal Revenue Assessor, and was legislated out of office by the new Revenue law. Mr. Beck, a Democratic member of the committee, thinking to make political capital for himself, pressed Coughlin very closely to discover the reason why he had not sought other political position, to which Coughlin replied that, as he became a Greeleyite, he thought that further application to the Administration would be profitless. Mr. Beck then abandoned his line of interrogation. The same witness testified that he believed the fifty per centum paid to Sanborn was none too great a sum for the labor. In giving his testimony, the witness showed that he had a very bad memory; for while he was making his statement an additional amount of printed correspondence in the case came from the Government Printing Office to the committee, in which was found a letter from Coughlin himself to the Secretary of the Treasury, in which Coughlin, when he was Assessor, had proposed to undertake the collection of the legacy taxes in New-York for fifteen per cent. A Philadelphia witness testified that he had prepared a list to present to the Treasury, but before he had completed it seventy of the cases had been collected by the regular officers. The testimony of the witnesses to-day was concurrent that the collection could have been made by the regular officers.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The Committee on Ways and Means held a session this morning to give a hearing in the Sanborn contract matter. Mr. Sanborn himself was present, attended by Mr. Woodbridge, an ex-representative for Vermont, as counsel. On being notified that the committee was prepared to hear whatever he had to submit, Mr. Sanborn suggested that he had two witnesses present who could not remain another day in Washington, and whom he requested that the committee would first hear.

STATEMENT OF ASSEMBLY COUGHLIN OF NEW-YORK.

The committee acceded to this request, and gave a hearing to Mr. John D. Coughlin, of New-York, a member of the New-York Legislature, who had formerly been Assistant Assessor of Internal Revenue in the City of New-York, and is now acting under an agreement with Mr. Sanborn. Mr. Coughlin related minutely all the details of the work of collecting the legacy and succession tax, which was his specialty, and in regard to which he claimed to be an expert. It was he who called on Mr. W. W. Phelps and made the final collection of about $15,000 as the tax on the personal property of Mr. John J. Phelps, deceased, and he gave it as his belief that that tax never would have been paid through the regular course because Mr. Phelps seemed to be under the impression that the law repealing the legacy and succession tax applied to his case, while, on the contrary, the law only applied to the future and not to the past. He stated that there was no record kept in the Internal Revenue Department of taxes due, but only of taxes paid, and that it was only through the efforts of an expert like himself, who, by comparing the information to be derived from the Surrogate's Office with the record of taxes paid in the Collector's Office, ascertained where the delinquencies existed, that such delinquent taxes could ever be recovered.

On being questioned as to his personal share in the sums recovered under the Sanborn contracts, he, at first, declined to give the information. But, Mr. Woodbridge having intimated the willingness of his client to have the information given, Coughlin said that he had an agreement with Sanborn under which he received twelve and a half per cent. of the gross amount collected. He denied that he had imparted to Sanborn any information which he had acquired as Assistant Assessor, and stated that Sanborn had filed in the District Attorney's office a list of persons from whom taxes were to be collected before he (Coughlin) had anything to do with him, his share of the business being confined exclusively to the ascertainment of the amounts due for legacy and succession taxes.

He was questioned by Mr. Foster as follows:

Mr. Foster—Has anybody paid you anything as hush-money?

Mr. Coughlin—In the sphere that I have been brought up in that is a word that I do not clearly understand. If you will explain the precise meaning of it I will answer your question.

Mr. Foster—I do not think it worth while to explain to a New-York expert the meaning of the word.

Mr. Coughlin—If you will explain to me exactly what hush-money is I will tell you all I know about it.

Mr. Foster—You cannot tell without an explanation?

Mr. Coughlin—No, Sir, I cannot.

Mr. Foster—Have you received any money from any one in settlement of matters which you have not reported?

Mr. Coughlin—No, Sir.

Mr. Foster—Has anybody proposed any such thing to you?

Mr. Coughlin—No, Sir. I never received a dollar at all outside the Sanborn contracts.

Mr. Foster—But you know you could have received money as hush-money?

Mr. Coughlin—Probably I could, but to the credit of the people who dealt with me, they never offered it.

Mr. Foster—Did you pay Mr. Bliss, the District Attorney, out of your twelve and a half per cent.?

Mr. Coughlin—No, Sir; I paid Mr. Bliss nothing. I never had any money dealings with him.

In reply to questions by Mr. Beck, Coughlin stated that in March, 1873, some months before the date of the Sanborn contracts, he had written to the Secretary of the Treasury proposing to collect the delinquent legacy and succession taxes in the County of New-York at a commission of fifteen per cent., although the same work was afterward given to Sanborn at a commission of fifty per cent.

Mr. Beck—And you really did all the work in these legacy and succession matters?

Mr. Coughlin—Yes.

Mr. Beck—Sanborn did not work up anything in person?

Mr. Coughlin—No; although he had lodged the information before hand.

Mr. Beck—He got that information, did he not, from somebody who had once been in the Internal Revenue Office?

Mr. Coughlin—I do not know whether he had been or not.

Mr. Beck—Give us his name.

Mr. Coughlin—His name is Waddell. I do not know his first name.

Mr. Sanborn—His name is Wm. Waddell. He never was in the Internal Revenue Department.

STATEMENT OF AN EX-SPECIAL ASSISTANT ASSESSOR.

John F. Belsterling, of Philadelphia, was also examined. He stated that, having been a Special Assistant Assessor of legacy and succession taxes in Philadelphia for nearly two years, and having become familiar with the records in the office of the Register of Wills, he was employed after leaving that office by Mr. Barrows as the agent of Mr. Sanborn to procure information as to unpaid legacy and succession taxes. The information, he said, was obtained only by a great deal of hard labor and without collusion of any kind or degree with any internal revenue or other Government officer, and without paying a penny to any such person. Information as to three or four estates was submitted to District Attorney McMichael, but no collections had been made up to this time, because of a difference with the Supervisor, Mr. Fulton, as to what constitutes a record in such cases.

In answer to a question by Mr. Foster, Mr. Belsterling said that he did not consider Mr. Fulton vigilant in the interest of the Government, and he thought that if Supervisors Hawley and Simmons, in New-York and New-England, had done as Fulton did in Philadelphia, the Sanborn collections in their districts could not have been made.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES.

PARTIAL DESTRUCTION OF CRAMP'S DOCK-YARD AT PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24.—A fire broke out this morning in a saw-mill attached to Cramp's ship-yard in Kensington, and spread to the machine-shop extending 400 feet on Beach street, 150 feet wide and three stories high, which was entirely destroyed. The shop contained machinery valued at $100,000, most of which is ruined. The building cost $50,000. The steam-ship Pennsylvania, of the American Line, which was undergoing repairs, was aground and narrowly escaped destruction. The donkey-engine on board was got to work with the aid of the firemen. She was saved. A portion of the machine-shop walls fell on the joiner's shop, crushing a part of it. Two hundred and forty men are turned out of employment who were engaged in the machine and joiner's shops. Burning brands, carried across the river, set fire to Manderson's mill and other property on Petty's Island, destroying property valued at $50,000, insured for $8,000. The total loss by the fire is $175,000. The insurance on the building and machinery is as follows:

In the Queen, of Liverpool, $10,000; Home, of New-York, $7,500; and in the following $5,000 each: Boston Underwriter, Connecticut, of Hartford; City of Providence; Commerce, of New-York; North American Fire Association and Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia; Phœnix, of Hartford, $5,000; Ætna, of Hartford, $5,500; German American, of New-York, $3,000; in the following $2,500 each: Hartford; Citizens', of New-Jersey, and Mutual, of Germantown. In the Narragansett and Merchants', of Rhode Island, $2,125 each.

The machinery of the steam collier belonging to the Reading Railroad was in the building, and is covered by insurance as follows:

In the German American, $5,000, and in the following $2,500 each: Faneuil Hall, of Boston; Merchants' and Peoples', of New-Jersey; Westchester, of New-York; Star, Commercial, and Rochester German, of New-York, and Globe, of Chicago. There is also $20,000 in Philadelphia companies. The total insurance is $129,750.

Besides the steam-ship Pennsylvania repairing, there were at the wharf the iron-clad Nantucket, repairing; the Reading Railroad collier Reading, nearly ready; the collier Harrisburg, just launched; and the colliers Allentown, Pottsville, and Williamsport on the stocks. Had they been wooden vessels their destruction would have been certain. The Reading and Harrisburg were towed out into the stream for safety. Pistons for the Indiana of the American Steam-ship Company were saved, consequently the vessel will not be detained.

SEVERAL BLOCKS BURNED IN ELMIRA, N. Y.

ELMIRA, N. Y., March 24.—A large and destructive fire broke out here at 2 o'clock this morning in the Elmira House, a wooden structure on Water street. The flames spread rapidly, and the efforts of the firemen were unavailing. Busk's Hotel and Shidler's Block comes next in the order of destruction, the fire running down both sides of the street with fearful rapidity. A heavy gale prevailed scattering the fire-brands in all directions. Union Block, containing eight stores, was partially destroyed. S. B. Hubbell, furniture; V. H. Losing, wholesale grocer; Louis Strauss & Co., dry goods; T. H. Elmore, grocer; L. H. Humphrey, boots and shoes; Givens & Morey, boots and shoes; Etz & Co., photographers; H. M. Carsell and H. Payne, jewelers; J. M. Buckley, J. J. Farren & Co., and S. Johnson, oyster packers, all lose heavily. Assistance was telegraphed for and arrived from Owego and Waverly about 5:30 o'clock A. M., and soon after the fire was got under control. The loss amounts in the aggregate to $260,000. The total insurance is $152,200, principally in the London, Liverpool, and Globe, the Hanover, the Hartford, the North American, the Ætna, the Amazon, the Phœnix, the Franklin, and the Germania. Many families are rendered homeless and many lose everything, as the spread of the fire was so rapid as to preclude all possibility of saving goods.

LOSSES AND INSURANCES OF THE WOOSTER, OHIO, FIRE.

CINCINNATI, March 24.—The losses and insurances involved in the fire in Wooster, Ohio, yesterday, are as follows: Rawlins & Co., loss, $5,000; insurance, $1,500 in the Home, of New-York, and $1,000 each in the Old Dominion and Westchester. E. B. Child, loss, $2,000; insurance, $1,500, in the Ætna. Barrett & Ogden, loss on stock, $10,000; insurance, $1,000 each in the Hartford, North British, and Mercantile, and Phenix of New-York, and $3,000 in Western companies; loss on building, $10,000; uninsured; Arcadome Building, loss, $15,000; insurance, $2,000 each in the Germania and Erie, of Pennsylvania, Citizens, of Newark, and Old Dominion; $3,000 in the Home, of New-York, and $3,500 in Western companies. Firestone & Son, loss, $15,000; insurance, $1,000 each in the Phœnix, of Brooklyn, and Howard, of New-York; $2,000, in the American Central; $700 in the Orient, of Hartford, and $3,000 in Western companies. D. G. Legget, loss on building, $10,000; insured in western companies; loss on stock, $14,000; insurance, $4,000 in the Westchester, of New-York, and $11,000 in western companies. Dr. Moore, loss, $1,000; insured for $700 in the Orient.

THE WORKS OF THE PLANTS MANUFACTURING COMPANY BURNED.

HARTFORD, Conn., March 24.—The works of the Plants Manufacturing Company, in Plantsville, Southington, were burned early this morning. One of the buildings was occupied as the depot of the New-Haven and Northampton Railroad. Nothing was saved from the depot except the books of the company. The total loss will be about $75,000; insurance $50,000, mostly in Western companies. Part of the insurance is through Guy's Agency in Meriden, and is as follows: Williamsburg City, St. Nicholas, Merchants', Roger Williams, Clay, Citizens', Penn, People's, Atlantic and Pacific, and Manchester, each $2,500.

SAW-MILL DESTROYED.

SEVERN BRIDGE, Canada, March 24.—A saw-mill in this place, owned by Smith & Balls, was destroyed by fire this morning; loss about $15,000.

DITSON'S MUSIC STORE IN BOSTON DESTROYED.

BOSTON, March 24.—Oliver Ditson's music store on Washington street was destroyed this evening. The loss is about $75,000, on which there is insurance in all the companies doing business in Boston, with two or three exceptions, amounting in the aggregate to $182,500.

DWELLING-HOUSE BURNED.

BOSTON, March 24.—A new unoccupied $3,000 house, in Hyde Park, owned by Mr. Wood, was burned this morning. It was insured for $2,000.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN JERSEY CITY.

The most disastrous conflagration that has occurred in Jersey City for some time took place yesterday morning. The places destroyed were some old frame buildings on Newark avenue, a short distance above the City Hall, and were it not for the distress and suffering caused by it the fire might be considered a fortunate occurrence, inasmuch as it obliterated some old rookeries which have long been an eyesore and a disgrace to the principal business street of the city. The fire was first discovered in a stable at the rear of Peter Christie's feed store, No. 57 Newark avenue, and an alarm was immediately rung out from box No. 14. From some unexplained cause the Fire Department was very slow in responding, and when it did arrive its inefficiency and uselessness were only too apparent. Instead of attaching a hose to a hydrant and putting a stream on the flames, the firemen remained inactive for fully half an hour, while the engines were getting up steam, and by that time the flames had spread almost beyond control. The principal water main is laid in Newark avenue, and a stream from a hydrant in that street without the aid of an engine would have been sufficiently powerful to have reached the top of any of the buildings which were on fire. The combustible material with which the stable and feed store were filled, together with the age and dryness of those and the adjoining buildings, combined to feed the flames, and they spread with amazing rapidity. By the time the firemen were ready to commence work, five buildings were on fire, and in the course of about two hours four of them with their entire contents were completely consumed. The lower portion of the buildings were occupied as stores, and the upper portion as tenements. Fifteen poor families were burned out, and some of them narrowly escaped with their lives after losing all their furniture and effects. The total loss amounted to about $65,000, two-thirds of which is covered by insurance. Commencing at the western limit of the burned district, the first house in the list was owned by John Reilly. He kept a crockery store on the first floor, and occupied the remainder of the building as a dwelling. His house, stock, and furniture were completely destroyed, and he estimates his loss at $30,000, on which there is $8,000 insurance. The adjoining building was owned by Mrs. Miller, and occupied in the lower portion by Mr. Taylor and a man named Luhn, the former of whom kept a brush store and the latter a lager-beer saloon. Taylor's loss on stock amounts to $3,000, which is fully covered by insurance. Luhn's loss on stock and fixtures is $1,000. The building was old and of no great value. Next came Christie's feed store, in the rear of which the fire originated. Both the front building and the stable in the rear were totally destroyed. Six horses, one of them a trotter belonging to Mr. Christie and valued at $2,000, were burned up in the stable. Mr. Christie owned the buildings, and his entire loss amounts to about $5,000. Everything except the horses was fully insured. The house adjoining, No. 55, and a tenement-house in the rear were owned by Mrs. Paulmier. The rear house was totally destroyed, but the frame of the one in front remains. The first floor of the latter was occupied as a shoe store by John Armstrong, whose loss on stock and fixtures amounts to about $2,500; fully insured. The tenants in both houses did not succeed in saving anything except their lives. Mrs. Paulmier's loss amounts to $15,000, and is insured for the full amount. D. F. Smith & Bros'. hardware store, No. 53, was damaged by water to the extent of about $2,000; fully covered by insurance. The upper portion of the building was completely gutted. The stock of Mrs. Reilly's hair-dressing establishment, on the second floor, and her furniture, both valued at about $1,500, were completely destroyed. The third floor was occupied as a dwelling by Alfred Young, stage carpenter of the Jersey City theatre. His loss in furniture, carpets, &c., amounts to about $1,500. Neither Mrs. Reilly nor Mr. Young were insured. The heat from the fire was so intense that the windows of stores on the other side of the street were cracked and fell in pieces. One building on the other side caught fire several times, but the flames were extinguished before they could gain any headway.

OTHER FIRES IN NEW-JERSEY.

A destructive fire occurred in Orange at a late hour on Monday night. The flames were first discovered in the engine-house of Thomas F. Brennan's hat shop, on New street, whence they rapidly spread throughout the entire building. The Fire Department responded promptly to the alarm, but were rather slow in getting to work. Soon the flames communicated with the out-buildings in the rear and with a tenement-house adjoining, and the latter was almost totally destroyed. Brennan's loss on stock and machinery amounts to $5,000, on which there is an insurance of $1,500. The factory buildings, which are owned by Ex-Alderman L. T. Fell, were damaged to the extent of about $3,000; fully insured. The loss on the tenement-house, owned by Michael Davis, amounts to $5,000, on which there is an insurance of $3,500. The fire originated from the explosion of a kerosene-oil lamp in the engine-house. An unoccupied house in the rear of Mount Pleasant Park, Jersey City, was destroyed by fire last evening. The loss is estimated at $500.

THE MASSACHUSETTS SENATORSHIP.

RESULT OF THE BALLOTING YESTERDAY.

BOSTON, Mass., March 24.—The result of three ballotings by the Senate and one by the House to-day does not indicate a speedy election of a United States Senator. The total vote in the Senate was 37, and in the House 235. Mr. Dawes led in the Senate, and Mr. Hoar in the House, but neither approached anywhere near a majority. A ballot will be taken at noon daily until a choice is made. Probably no election of the kind in Massachusetts was ever watched with greater interest by the people than the one now pending. The galleries and floor of each House to-day were crowded to excess. The following was the vote in the House:

E. R. Hoar	69	Henry L. Dawes	61
B. R. Curtis	63	Charles F. Adams	12
John E. Sanford	16	N. P. Banks	5
Gov. Washburne	2	The rest scattering.	

In the Senate, on the first and second ballots, as follows:

Henry L. Dawes	14	Charles F. Adams	2
E. R. Hoar	10	Scattering	1
B. R. Curtis	10		

THIRD BALLOT.

H. L. Dawes	17	Charles F. Adams	2
B. R. Curtis	10	Absent	3
E. R. Hoar	8		

A conference of Republican Senators was held this evening at the State House, and the United States Senatorship was talked over. An effort was made to have a caucus held on Wednesday evening, but it was finally voted to hold another informal conference instead of a caucus.

POLICE BLACK-MAILING.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Let me call your attention to a species of petty black-mailing being carried on by the Police, which can scarcely tend to improve the already lax discipline of the force. They are making a house-to-house visitation to sell tickets for a grand combination entertainment to be given for the benefit of the poor, with the co-operation of the public departments of the City and County; and it appears that the Captain whose men sell the greatest number of tickets is to receive a gold shield, (whether from the proceeds of the money collected for the poor or otherwise I know not.) The recent behavior of the Police in one or two instances has not been such as to make us feel that they are altogether welcome visitors within our thresholds. At any rate, many a timid, tax-burdened housekeeper will part with a dollar or two merely to be on good terms with the man on the "beat." I would not breathe one word to stay the hand of charity in behalf of the deserving poor, but we all know that, from various causes, New-York this Winter has been a Mecca to which all the tramps for a hundred miles round have made a pilgrimage, and it seems out of place that those whose duty it is to endeavor to suppress mendicity should be acting in a manner that will be construed by the vagrants into the belief that they are under the ægis or shield of official protection and favor.

M. W. C.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, March 24, 1874.

THE CASE OF GEN. FUNK.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 24.—The Governor has not approved the finding of the court censuring Gen. Funk, as reported. He still has the matter under consideration.

Pond's Extract.

POND'S EXTRACT.

POND'S EXTRACT.

This Standard Domestic Remedy can be obtained at all reputable drug stores. Public convenience in this respect is not dependent upon one or two Broadway institutions. Remember *Small* is cheap at 50 cents, because doses are light. *Medium* is cheaper at $1; worth $1 33—saving 33 cents. *Large* is cheapest at $1 75; worth $2 67—saving 92 cents.—*Advertisement.*

Removal.

WINDOW SHADES in all styles, new tints, with gold borders: HOLLAND in all colors; also Swiss embroidered WINDOW SHADES, newest patterns, best fixtures. G. L. KELTY & CO., Manufacturers, No. 184 5th av.—*Advertisement.*

FALSE IN LITTLE, FALSE IN MUCH.—Beware of the dealer who offers you an imitation as the real Guanaco Umbrella; see for yourself the trade-mark Guanaco on each embrella. ISAAC SMITH'S SON & CO. are the patentees and sole makers, No. 405 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Rupture is permanently cured by using the New Elastic Truss, which retains it comfortably through hardest exercise or severest strain. Sold at 683 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

ASTHMA IS RELIEVED BY JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—*Advertisement.*

To Prevent Hair Falling,

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.—*Advertisement.*

THE WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains, besides the usual quantity of miscellaneous reading matter, the following articles:

CHARLES SUMNER. By GRACE GREENWOOD.
THE TRAINING OF MEMORY.
THE VIRGINIA AND MARYLAND BOUNDARY.
SOUTH AMERICAN TRAVELS.
THE ASHANTEE WAR.
ART IN THE CAPITOL.
WELL DONE. A Story.
SOILING STOCK.
FARMERS' INSTITUTES. By ALEXANDER HYDE.
BUTTER AND CHEESE FACTORY REPORTS.
THE FARMERS' CLUB.

With full reports of the LIVE STOCK, FARM PRODUCE, and MONEY MARKETS, COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS, &c., and the latest TELEGRAPHIC NEWS up to the hour of going to press.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE, PRICE FIVE CENTS.

Napoleon's Cabinet
CHAMPAGNE.
For sale at the leading wine merchants and grocers.
BOUCHE FILS & CO.,
Sole Agents, No. 37 Beaver st.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Lundborg's Recherche Perfumes possess great delicacy and are truthful to nature.

DIED.

ALLAIRE.—At Red Bank, N. J., on Sunday, March 22, SEAMAN ALLAIRE, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of Mr. Philip Allaire, No. 636 Greenwich st., on Wednesday evening, at 7:30 o'clock.

BRAMHALL.—At Bayonne, N. J., on Sunday, March 22, EMILY, widow of the late Moses B. Bramhall, in the 55th year of her age.

Friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence at Bayonne, on Wednesday, 25th inst., at 11:15 A. M. Train by New-Jersey Central Railroad leaves ferry at foot of Liberty st. at 10:30 A. M.

BISHOP.—On the 23d inst., NATHANIEL C. BISHOP, aged 73 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

COPPINS.—On Monday, March 23, RUTH A., second daughter of Thos. H. and Isabella T. Coppins, aged 17 years, 2 months, and 17 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the North Baptist Church, corner of Christopher and Bedford sts.

CORSA.—On Tuesday, March 24, J. WALTON, youngest son of Solomon Corsa, aged 24 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, at Claremont, near High Bridge, on Friday, March 27, at 12 M.

CHEW.—In New-Brunswick, N. J., at the residence of her son-in-law, ... HORTENSE, relict of Thomas L. Chew, ... of the United States Navy, in the 83d year of her age.

Funeral services at Church of St. John the Evangelist, New-Brunswick, on Tuesday, March 24, 2:30 P. M.; interment at Green-Wood Cemetery on Wednesday, 25th, at 12 M. Carriages will be in attendance at Cortlandt Street Ferry at 10 A. M. of Wednesday.

DELOUST.—On Monday, March 23, DELPHINE OLIVE THIBAULT DELOUST, wife of Prof. G. Thibault Deloust, in the 75th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. Vincent De Paul Church, 23d st., between 6th and 7th avs., on Wednesday, at 9 o'clock A. M. precisely.

FISHER.—At White Plains, on Monday, March 23, CATHARINE M., infant daughter of Myndert M. and Mary C. D. Fisher.

FERGUSON.—On Tuesday, March 24, 1874, SOPHIA MCCREADY, wife of John Ferguson, and daughter of the late Dr. Lawrence Proudfoot, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her brother-in-law, Dr. J. F. Ferguson, No. 100 East 19th st., on Thursday, March 26, at 2 o'clock.

GURNEE.—On the evening of the 23d inst., in Brooklyn, in the 76th year of his age, DANIEL S. GURNEE.

Funeral on Friday, the 27th inst., from his late residence, No. 167 Dean st., Brooklyn.

HILL.—Suddenly, at Rosemond, Ill., March 23, EDWARD S. HILL, in the 74th year of his age.

HORTON.—At Tuckahoe, N. Y., on Tuesday, March 24, ANN HORTON, widow of Samuel P. Horton, in the 91st year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the late residence of her brother, Thomas B. Underhill, Tuckahoe, on Friday, March 27, at 11 o'clock, without further notice. Trains leave the Grand Central Depot at 9:15 A. M.

HICKOK.—On Tuesday, the 24th inst., at the residence of her mother, Mrs. T. C. McKenna, No. 201 East 3d st., LIZZIE C., wife of Leroy A. Hickok, in the 23d year of her age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, 26th inst., from the Twenty-seventh Street M. E. Church.

HERRIOT.—At Yonkers, on the morning of Sunday, 22d inst., IDA, wife of Warren Herriot, and daughter of the late Jeremiah Robins.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at St. John's Church, Yonkers, on Wednesday, 3 P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the trains which leave Thirtieth street at 1 o'clock, and Forty-second street at 2 P. M.

KANE.—At his residence, in this City, on the 22d March, DE LANCEY KANE, in the 58th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, at St. Clement's Church, Amity st., corner Macdougal st., on Wednesday, the 25th inst., at 10:45 o'clock A. M.

KEELER.—At Bedford, N. Y., March 23, Miss MARY J., daughter of the late Dr. Walter Keeler, in the 51st year of her age.

Funeral services will take place at St. Matthew's Church on Wednesday, March 25, at 2 o'clock P. M.

KETELTAS.—On Tuesday, March 24, STEPHEN, youngest son of John S. and Lidia Keteltas.

Notice of funeral in Thursday's papers.

MARSHALL.—On Monday morning, the 23d inst., after a short illness, Rev. ALBERT A. MARSHALL, of Matteawan.

The relatives and friends of the family and members of the Alanson M. E. Church are invited to attend the funeral services at his father's residence, No. 33 West 16th st., at 9 o'clock this morning. The remains will be taken to Matteawan for interment on the 10:45 train of the Hudson River Railroad.

MORGAN.—On Monday, March 23, DANIEL MORGAN, aged 86.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 58 West 22d st., Thursday morning, March 26, at 10 o'clock.

PORTER.—On Monday, March 23, Lieut. WILLIAM F. PORTER, aged 34 years and 4 months.

Relatives and friends of the family and survivors of the Anderson Zouaves are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 57 Madison st., on Wednesday, March 25, at 1 o'clock.

PHILBIN.—On Tuesday, March 24, 1874, STEPHEN PHILBIN, in the 55th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 82 Clinton place, on Friday, 27th, at 9:30 o'clock, thence to St. Joseph's Church, for solemn requiem mass. His remains will be taken to vault at St. Patrick's Cathedral.

SPENCER.—At the residence of his father, No. 112 East 24th st., on Sunday, March 22, 1874, JESSE ARTHUR SPENCER, in the 24th year of his age, youngest son of Rev. Dr. J. A. Spencer, Professor in the College of the City of New-York, and Sarah J. E. Loutrel Spencer.

The friends of the family and the members of "K" Company, Ninth Regiment N. G. S. N. Y., are invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th st., near 5th av., on Wednesday, March 25, at 1 o'clock P. M. The relatives of the family are invited to meet at the house at 12:30 P. M.

SMITH.—In this City, Monday morning, March 23, ADON SMITH, in the 70th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 412 Madison av., corner 48th st., on Wednesday, 25th, at 2:30 P. M.

WILSON.—WILLIAM WILSON, native of Cumberland, England, in the 57th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral Friday, the 27th, from his late residence, No. 6 Delancey st., at 2 P. M.

☞ Cumberland, England, papers please copy.

WYANT.—On Sunday, March 22, of apoplexy, JANE F., widow of George M. Wyant, aged 58 years.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, No. 344 West 35th st., on Wednesday, 25th inst., at 1 P. M. Relatives and friends are invited.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MASS-MEETING OF MERCHANTS

AT

STEINWAY HALL,

WEDNESDAY, EVENING, March 25, at 8 o'clock,

under the direction of

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

All persons opposed to the present oppressive and unjust Customs laws and practices, and in favor of

REVENUE REFORM,

ARE INVITED TO ATTEND.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, March 28, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY at 8 and 11:30 A. M., on WEDNESDAY at 8:30 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 11 and 12 M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE.
Opposite Herald Office.

DELANO'S SOLID CEDAR TRUNKS.—SOME very large, suitable for gents' stables. No. 569 Hudson st.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

'93 VICTOR HUGO'S NINETY-THREE.

HARPER & BROTHERS, NEW-YORK,
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

I.

NINETY-THREE.
A TALE OF THE REIGN OF TERROR.
By VICTOR HUGO,
Author of "Les Misérables," "The Toilers of the Sea," &c., &c.
TRANSLATED BY FRANK LEE BENEDICT.
12mo, cloth, $1 75.

Beautiful sayings, true and noble thoughts, inexpressibly tender sentiments, are just as abundant. We need not refer to them; they will be discovered and made much of, as they deserve to be. This work of a poet seventy-two years old is written with no abatement of the vigor of his manhood; it is full of invention, artistic cunning, and a wafting wind that is not to be resisted. * * * To conclude, "Ninety-Three" is a representation of the civil war in La Vendée, performed by a company of types that are superbly inflated by the breath of an eminent and humane poet, whose prose has the quality of song.—*Pall Mall Budget, London.*

The types in "Ninety-Three" are many and grand.—*Athenæum, London.*

We must bow low before this old man who, in the autumn of his life, looks down over the great death-fields of history, and tries to expound the lesson which rises from amid the graves. He gives the preference to those who have fallen struggling and whose memory is unjustly sullied.—*Examiner, London.*

☞ * * It will easily be seen that this is no idle romance, no web of fancy woven for a day's delight. Its purpose is high and patent, and it is served by deep and novel researches into the history of the Revolution and the chronicles of the Vendée—apart from the artistic force and fervor that M. Hugo seems to have at command.—*Academy, London.*

II.

COLONEL DACRE.
A NOVEL.
BY THE AUTHOR OF "CASTE," &c.
8vo, Paper, 50 cents.

There is much that is attractive both in Colonel Dacre and the simple-hearted girl whom he honors with his love.—*Athenæum, London.*

Colonel Dacre is a gentleman throughout, which character is somewhat rare in modern novels.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

HARPER & BROTHERS will send either of the above works by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

JUST PUBLISHED!!—"LOHENGRIN" AND "Aida," arranged by Chas. Wels, 75c. each; "Fille de Mme. Angot," Cramer, 35c.; "Waltz," "Galop," and "Lancers," 35c. each; "Sumner's Funeral March," (lithograph,) 40c.; "Marguerite," Valse, Gottschalk, 75c. DITSON & CO., Publishers, No. 711 Broadway.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Tuesday, March 24, A. H. Muller & Son, by order of executor, to close the estate of William S. Ross, deceased, sold the three-story and attic brick house, 20.11 by 42.2, with lot 100.3 feet deep, No. 241 Bleecker street, east side, 120.11 feet north of Carmine street, for $16,450, to William R. Foster; also, the two-story and attic brick house, with lot 22 by 77.6, No. 12 West Houston street, (Hamersley place,) south side, 22 feet east of Congress street, for $10,750, to Daniel J. Ross. The same firm also sold a variety of property belonging to the same estate, located in Brooklyn, E. D., full particulars concerning which, with names of purchasers, will be found in the summary annexed. A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, under a Supreme Court foreclosure decree, John N. Lewis, Esq., Referee, disposed of the premises Nos. 727 and 729 Washington street, east side, 48.8 feet south of Bank street, embracing a plot of land 36 by 91.7 by 41.1 by 80.4, with two three-story brick tenement-houses upon the front thereof, and two two-story frame houses in rear, for $13,300. The property was purchased by E. Donnell, plaintiff in the legal action. S. P. Fairchild offered at an executor's sale two full lots on West One Hundred and Fifty-second street, 126.6 feet east of Tenth avenue, which were knocked down at $2,950 each, but not sold; also a plot of land, 50 by 99.11, with two brick cottages and stable thereon, which property was knocked down at $6,550, but not sold. No other sales were attempted. Concerning the auctions held in Brooklyn yesterday by Jere. Johnson, Jr., a report in detail will appear to-morrow.

V. K. Stevenson, Jr., No. 11 Pine street, reports having sold at private contract the four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house, 25 by 100, with lot 100 feet deep, No. 27 West Forty-second street, with stable and lot in rear 25 by 40 by 100 feet, fronting on Forty-third street, the same being Hoffman leasehold property, for $65,000, cash. W. N. Griswold, No. 744 Broadway, also reports having sold at private sale the house and lot No. 202 West Forty-third street, for $18,000.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

To-day, at the Exchange, auctions are announced as follows:

By A. H. Muller & Son, executor's sale, to close estate of Sarah S. Campbell, deceased, of the three-story and basement Philadelphia-brick-front house, 23.4 by 59, with lot 98.9 feet deep, No. 347 West Thirtieth street, north side, 226.8 feet east of Ninth avenue. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, John Fowler, Jr., Esq., Referee, of the building, with lot 22 by 79, No. 12 Wall street, north side, between South and Front streets. Also, similar sale, Meyer S. Isaacs, Esq., Referee, of three lots, together forming plot 72 by 100, with building on same, on Crosby street, east side, 42 feet south of Spring street.

By Wm. Kennelly, executor's sale, to close estate of Charles McElhargy, deceased, of the three-story brick house (with two stores) and lot 25 by 100, No. 457 Hudson street, between Morton and Barrow streets. Also, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wm. Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the three-story and basement brown-stone-front house, 17 by 56, with lot 100.5 feet deep, No. 242 West Fifty-first street, south side, between Broadway and Eighth avenue.

By James M. Miller, public auction sale of the two three-and-a-half-story and basement brick houses, each 25 by 46, with lots each 93.11 feet deep, Nos. 129 and 131 Clinton place, (Eighth street,) north side, 102.7 feet east of Sixth avenue. Also, similar sale of six lots each 20 by 98.9, with improvements, on West Forty-first street, south side, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Sherman W. Knevals, Esq., Referee, of six houses and lots, located respectively on Henry, Madison, Monroe, Cherry, Water, and South streets, with water rights, the lots together forming a rectangular strip of land, 46 feet wide, extending from the centre line of the block between Henry and Madison streets to the north side of South street.

EXCHANGE SALES, TUESDAY, MARCH 24.

NEW-YORK.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 3-story and attic brick house and lot, No. 241 Bleecker st., e. s., 120.11 ft. n. of Carmine st., lot 20.11x100.3, house 42.2 ft. deep	$16,450
1 2-story and attic brick house and lot, No. 12 West Houston st., (Hamersley place,) s. s., 22 ft. e. of Congress st., lot 22x77.6	10,750

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & White.

2 3-story brick houses, (front,) 2 2-story frame houses, (rear,) and plot Nos. 727 and 729 Washington st., e. s., 48.8 ft. w. of Bank st., plot 36x91.7x41.1x80.4	$13,300

BROOKLYN, E. D.

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 three-story brick house and lot, No. 56 Hope st., s. s., 135 ft. e. of 7th st., lot 20x100; D. J. Ross	$5,150
1 three-story brick house and lot, No. 58 Hope st., s. s., 155 ft. e. of 7th st., adjoining above, lot 20x80; A. J. Galor	5,050
1 three-story brick house and lot, No. 29 South Fourth st., n. s., 300 ft. w. of 2d st., lot 20x102; D. J. Ross	4,950
1 three-story brick house and lot, No. 166 Powers st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Graham av., lot 23.8x75; D. J. Ross	4,000
2 two-story frame houses and lots, Nos. 164 and 162 Powers st., s. s., adjoining above, lots each 18.9x75; E. M. Ross, $3,950 each	7,900
2 two-story frame houses and lots, Nos. 160 and 158 Powers st., s. s., adjoining above, lots each 18.9x75; E. J. Westerfield, $4,000 each	8,000
1 two-story frame house and lot, No. 156 Powers st., s. s., adjoining above, lot 25x75; D. J. Ross	4,050
1 lot, Grand st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Graham av.; Alfred J. Galor	7,750

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, March 23.

Denman st., s. s., west ½ lot No. 180 Melrose South, 25x100	$6,000
Grand st., No. 574, s. s., 93.4 ft. w. of Corlears st., 16.8x83.5	7,250
Mary st., n. s., 350 ft. e. of Cortlandt av., 50x100, Melrose South	650
7th st., n. e. s., 75 ft. n. w. of Franklin av., 25x106, Morrisania	1,600
8th st., n. e. s., 100 ft. s. e. of Railroad av., 50x104	3,000
32d st., No. 25 West, n. s., 372.6 ft. w. of 5th av., 23.9x98.9	34,000
41st st., n. s., 250 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x98.9	2,350
48th st., s. s., 125 ft. w. of 6th av., 20x100.5	24,000
56th st., s. s., 350 ft. w. of 5th av., 22x100.5	70,000
57th st., s. s., 150.6 ft. e. of 9th av., 20x100.5	36,000
70th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 8th av., 125x100.5	60,000
73d st., n. s., 225 ft. e. of 5th av., 22x102.2	52,500
101st st., n. s., 188.4 ft. w. of 9th av., 48.11x100.11	35,000
106th st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x100.11	5,000
109th st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x100.11	15,000
115th st., s. s., 245 ft. w. of 3d av., 25x100	4,250
128th st., n. s., 375 ft. w. of 3d av., 15x99.11	14,000
134th st., n. s., 231.5 ft. w. of 5th av., 17.10x99.11	16,000
Clinton av., n. s., 200.4 ft. e. of 1st st., 25x100	250
1st av., n. s., 140 ft. e. of 3d st., 40x100, Woodlawn Heights	3,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

20th st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x92	$5,000
Avenue A, n. w. corner 14th st	28,000
3d av., n. e. corner 79th st., 124.4x100	3,500

LEASES RECORDED.

Christopher st., No. 182, 7 years, per year	$2,000
8th av., No. 420, 3 years, per year	1,400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—NINETY MAGnificent lots at Elizabeth, N. J., only $45,000; sixty superb lots fronting on the New-York Bay, and splendid streets, at Bayonne, N. J., only $25,000; also, two fine houses, with 3¼ acres of beautiful land, fronting on five streets and the bay at Keyport, N. J.; houses new, rented for $800 per annum, only $15,000; will exchange for improved or unimproved real estate in Brooklyn, New-York, Jersey City Heights, New-Jersey, or elsewhere.
J. M. GIBSON, No. 31 Montgomery st., Jersey City.

BARGAINS—WEST SIDE.—WE WILL SELL A pleasant three-story high-stoop house on 43d st.; well located, all improvements, handsomely furnished throughout, for $14,500, half cash.
ALSO,
A four-story brick house, all conveniences, in good order, on 33d st., for $11,000; easy terms.
J. F. WILLIAMS & SON,
8th av., south-east corner 34th.

AN EQUITY OF $150,000 IN DESIRABLE New-York and Brooklyn property, valued at $230,000, to exchange for an unencumbered country property within one hour of New-York; more land rather than expensive improvements desired. Any party having such a property can make a most advantageous exchange. HOPKINS & CARRINGTON,
22d st., between Broadway and 5th av.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY HIGH-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 18x63, lot 100 5-12, No. 220 West 46th st., between Broadway and 8th av., just completed, in perfect order for immediate occupancy; cabinet finish in parlor and dining-room; terms easy. Inquire of W. H. GEDNEY, Builder, No. 143 West 49th st.

CHURCH PROPERTY ON 57TH ST., NEAR Lexington av.—Church, with furniture, and three full lots; the value of the lots only asked for all; church cost upward of $8,000. Apply to
W. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY brown-stone house on 56th st., near Lexington av.; finished in hard wood; in perfect order; price, fully and beautifully furnished, $25,000; unfurnished, $22,000. B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

ON CENTRAL AV., (24TH WARD,) OPposite 170th st., for sale, a plot of 11⅓ acres, with house; property is well adapted for a public institution, and in a location certain to advance largely in value. HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE ON 36TH ST., JUST west of and close to 5th av., about 17x60, lot 100; in complete order from cellar to roof; frescoed, &c., with mirrors, gas-fixtures, &c. For permits and particulars apply to W. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

STORAGE STORES FOR SALE OR LEASE—Nos. 5 and 6 Atlantic dock, fronting East River, near Hamilton Ferry; rent together, $2,400. Apply to
W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William st.

FOR SALE—A LOT ON 40TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs.; also one on 54th st., between 6th and 7th avs.; prices very low.
B. W. WILLIAMS, No. 837 6th av.

JOHN S. PIERCE, NO. 106 BROADWAY, offers at a positive sacrifice, and on very easy terms, a three-story high-stoop brown-stone house, on West 129th st., near 6th av. Boulevard.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A small house in 52d st., near Broadway, fully furnished; good neighborhood; rent, $1,400. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—FIRST-CLASS HOUSES NOS. 208 AND 210 West 44th st.; price, $21,000; also, No. 247 West 44th st.; price, $15,500. Inquire on premises.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Two lots south side 15th st., between Avenues B and C.
Five lots north side 46th st., between 1st and 2d avs.
First-class full-size four-story brown-stone house, east side Madison av., between 59th and 60th sts.
Two lots east side Lexington av., between 64th and 65th sts.
Four-story brown-stone house, south side 74th st., between Madison and 4th avs.
Three-story brick house, with store, east side Broadway Boulevard, between 77th and 78th sts.
Three-story brown-stone house, south side 80th st., between 4th and Lexington avs.
Three-story brown-stone house, south-west corner 80th st. and Lexington av.
Two four-story brown-stone houses, south-west corner 86th st. and 4th av.
Three-story brown-stone house, south side 112th st., between 4th and Lexington avs.
Three-story brown-stone house, north side 116th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.
Two lots, north side 122d st., between Avenue A and 1st av.
Three-story house, south side 128th st., between 4th and Madison avs.
Three-story brown-stone house, south side 131st st., between 4th and Madison avs.
Apply to JOHN HAYES, No. 11 Pine st., or North-west corner 78th st. and 2d av.

FOR SALE—TO BUILDERS AND OTHERS, WHO will improve them, the following lots, lying upon or below the grade; terms favorable for good improvements:

1st av., s. w. corner 71st st., 4 lots	$27,250
71st st., s. s., adjoining above, 9 lots, each	5,000
1st av., s. e. corner 74th st., 4 lots	25,250
74th st., adjoining above, 8 lots, each	4,250
74th st., n. s., between 2d and 3d avs., 8 lots, each	5,750
1st av., n. w. corner 74th st., 4 lots	27,250
1st av., adjoining above, gore lots	7,250
74th st., adjoining above, 7 lots, each	5,000
Gores in rear of above in proportion.	
Avenue A, (eastern Boulevard,) n. e. corner 73d st., 4 lots	17,600
73d st., n. s., adjoining above, 6 lots	16,800

The streets and avenues, with one exception, are regulated, graded, and sewered. L. J. CARPENTER, No. 26 3d av., (Bible House;) or JAMES F. CHAMBERLAIN, No. 718 8th av.

FOR SALE.

A new medium-size, four-story brown-stone house, No. 115 East 70th st., "Lennox Hill;" built in the best manner by days' work, and hard wood finish; replete and complete in every particular; price very low; terms easy. Inquire of CHARLES FOX, or WM. BENTLEY, on the premises, No. 12 East 45th st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS BROWN-STONE four-story high stoop house, 20x60, on Lexington av., near Central Park, between 55th and 56th sts.; house new; lower part elegant cabinet finish; all modern improvements; with furniture, if desired; terms moderate. Apply to WM. J. HARDING, Room No. 36, fourth story, Equitable Building, No. 120 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR IN EXCHANGE FOR FIRST-CLASS Mortgages.—The splendid double front four story and basement marble and stone building No. 185 Chatham st.; 28 feet front on Chatham and 23 feet fronting on New Bowery; terms easy. Apply on premises or to WILLIAM SCHWARZWAELDER, No. 9 East Broadway.

AT HARLEM, NEAR MOUNT MORRIS PARK, NOS. 9 AND 11 WEST 123D ST.—Small, genteel, and best-constructed up-town houses, new brown-stone fronts, all improvements; price, $13,000; very easy terms. Apply on premises, or of DINGEE, PORTER & CO., No. 2,308 3d av., or at 111 Broadway.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC brick houses Nos. 177 and 179 West 4th st., near 6th av. For particulars apply to J. W. WESTERFIELD, No. 474 6th av., or JOHN BARBERIE, No. 77 South st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—PROPERTY known as Mount Florence Mansion. A most desirable and valuable country seat, near Peekskill, on the Hudson, about 800 feet above the river; charming views of mountain, river, lake, and island scenery; 70 to 80 acres of finest land, all highly and elegantly improved; location healthful and beautiful, and near country seat of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher; lawns, avenues, and walks embellished with large and beautiful shade-trees, evergreens, terraces, fountains, marble statuary, &c.; mansion large and elegant; contains twenty-five rooms, all modern improvements, walls frescoed, hot and cold water, elegant chandeliers, Baker & Smith's heater, conservatory, billiard-room, two bowling-alleys; large barns, carriage-house, carpenter's shop, blacksmith's shop, gas-house, poultry-house, granary, smoke-house, ice-house, &c.; farm-house, Summer-house; lake, and three streams abounding in fish running through the property. Everything in complete order and ready for immediate occupancy. The property is in every respect one of the handsomest places near New-York, and will be sold far below its value and on very favorable terms.
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A SPACIOUS AND BEAUTIFUL RESIdence, situated in the village of Flushing. The house was erected under the superintendence of the late John Kellum, and is as perfect in every department as the best residences in the City of New-York. House, 42x60; parlor, 16x28; dining-room, 14x25; reception-room, 14x17; library, 16x18; billiard-room, 15.6x30. Nine bed-rooms, besides dressing-rooms, bath-room, &c.; large laundry, butler's pantry, &c.; gas and water arrangements complete throughout; new French range; painted and refurnished throughout one year since. Grounds 225x257, highly improved and embellished; large new carriage-house, with stalls for five horses, (two box-stalls;) cow-house, henery, and tool-house. Located on the highest ground in the village, commanding views of the Palisades, &c. This place has the benefit of most thorough drainage. Ten minutes' walk from depot. Trains at short intervals from 6 A. M. until midnight. The furniture, new and of the best description, horses, carriages, and cows, will be sold with the place if desired. Terms of payment liberal, or will be exchanged for first-class property in this City. Apply to JAMES B. PARSONS, No. 34 Pine st.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FOR GOOD CITY income-paying property on the east bank of the Hudson, one hour from New-York, a country-seat of about forty acres and large river front. In completeness, mansion, out-buildings, lawn, shade, fruit, (out and under glass,) unsurpassed anywhere; this property, built and perfected by the owner and occupant, is valued at $350,000, and will be sold on fair terms, with early possession; for a public institution, college, or otherwise, this estate cannot be surpassed within one hundred miles of this City; or will be exchanged for good warehouse or store property, well located and with attractive rent-roll; if not disposed of by sale or exchange, will be let to a strictly private family for the season or year; rent, $5,000. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st., or EDMUND COFFIN, No. 77 Cedar st.

$100 LOTS AT THE FAMOUS GARDEN CITY PARK, immediately adjoining Mr. A. T. Stewart's gigantic enterprise. Only a few left. Get a map and examine with a view to investment. For a place of residence, the healthiest to be found. Commutation $75 per year; distance eighteen miles; near to 34th st. as Elizabeth, N. J., is. Four lots for $400, payable $20 monthly, or one lot $100, payable $5 per month. Every man, woman, boy, and girl can afford them. Daily excursion at 9:30 A. M. Ladies shown every courtesy. Go and see the property and be convinced of its merits. Maps free at HITCHCOCK'S REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 439 3d av., near 30th st.

FOR SALE—PLAINFIELD, N. J.

One of the most attractive places in the above city. House built in the best manner for owner's use four years since; commodious, with all improvements, and in complete order; grounds tastefully laid out, with fruit and shade trees; carriage-house, stable, billiard-room, &c., &c. Price reasonable. Terms to suit. Address PLAINFIELD, Box No. 102 *Times* Office.

FLUSHING PARK LOTS.—NOTICE TO LOT buyers of an increase in price. On and after March 31, 1874, the prices of the lots will be as follows: Lots on Burling and Smart avenues, $600 each; Bowne and Robinson avenues, $700; Union avenue and Main street, $800; First, Second, and Third streets, $75. All corner lots, $900. The Trustees are now contracting for the introduction of water. Flushing will shortly possess all the conveniences enjoyed in cities.
Maps can be had at HITCHCOCK'S REAL ESTATE HEAD-QUARTERS, No. 439 3d av.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—AT PIERMONT, within ten minutes' walk of depot, the place lately owned by George A. Jones, consisting of twenty-two acres, fine house, stable, ice-house, with magnificent view of the Hudson, both north and south, as far as the eye can reach; the new grand Boulevard runs directly to the place; will be sold at a bargain or rented; 70 per cent. can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway, or J. H. MALLORY, Nyack.

COUNTRY HOMES, BUILDING LOTS, AND LANDS FOR INVESTMENT.—Several cottages, with stables and land to suit, in Northern New-Jersey, an hour from New-York. Also, villa plots in Demarest Park, high and dry, close to Demarest Station, on easy terms, to parties who will build. Also, Palisade lands and farms for occupation, investment, or improvement. Location healthy, and values enhancing. Principals apply to CRAMMOND KENNEDY, owner, for full particulars, at No. 27 Park place.

NEWARK, N. J.—FOR SALE CHEAP BY EXecutors, to close an estate, a two-story French-roof frame house, with extension; modern improvements, gas, hot and cold water, &c.; lot 25x100 feet; located at No. 93 Wright st.; terms easy. Apply to KING & BOND, No. 791 Broad st., Newark, or WILLIAMS & POTTER, No. 229 Front st., New-York.

AT POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.—FOR SALE or to rent, a place of 36 acres with first-class improvements; a delightful site; abundance of fruit, and just outside the city limits. The house and furniture with garden will be rented for the Summer if desired. Address EDWARD MERRITT, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Refers to R. P. Merritt, No. 97 Gold st., New-York.

STATEN ISLAND.—AT WEST NEW BRIGHTON, house containing twelve rooms, cellar and attic, one hour from City, ten minutes' walk from landing, street flagged to the door. Lot 60x200, with stable. Price, $5,000. Terms easy. Apply to W. H. CROSS, No. 76 Warren st.

A VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR MANUFACTURING purposes for sale, located on Bronx River, West Farms, (24th Ward of this City;) an unlimited supply of pure soft water; substantial buildings, dwelling, and barn; will be sold very cheap.
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—EAST ORANGE, N. J.—House containing ten rooms, bath, range, heater, marble mantels, &c.; lot 50x150; five minutes from depot; price, $5,500; rent, $550. Address
J. E. HEDDEN, Marine Bank, New-York City.

AT JERSEY CITY.—HOUSES, LOTS, BUILDING plots, &c., in good locations near ferries, for sale, to let, or exchange. For particulars, &c., apply at office or send stamp for circular. J. M. GIBSON, No. 31 Montgomery st., Jersey City.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE WATER FRONT RESIdence at Rye, four and a half acres, two houses, stable, bath-house, &c., in one, two, or three lots. Apply to F. J. HALL, No. 83 Pearl st.

TO EXCHANGE.—SEVERAL FINE STOCK FARMS, also residences, in New-York, New-Jersey, and Connecticut to exchange for City property.
HINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 536 6th av.

SEVERAL FINE PLACES AT STAMFORD, NORwalk, and Tarrytown, and $10,000 to $20,000 in cash to exchange for tenements or dwellings.
HINE, COLE & GRAY, No. 536 6th av.

PRINTING.

ADAMS AND CYLINDER PRESSWORK, and book and job printing, of all kinds, at very low prices, at HOLMAN'S, corner of Centre and White sts., New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTRIX'S SALE
OF
ELEGANT
HOUSES AND LOTS,
IN
FIEDLER PARK,
ON THE RICHMOND TURNPIKE,
EDGEWATER,
STATEN ISLAND.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, April 2, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executrix of the estate of the late Ernest Fiedler, the six houses and lots situate in Fiedler Park, on the Richmond Turnpike, Edgewater, Staten Island, and about 550 yards from the steam-boat ferry landing at Tompkinsville, (Quarantine landing,) and within thirty minutes of New-York, and also about ten minutes by horse cars of the North Shore Ferry Landing at New-Brighton. This property commands a most extended view of the Bay of New-York and its approach through Sandy Hook, the Hudson River, and the Kill Von Kull, and for beauty of scenery, healthfulness, and accessibility is unsurpassed by any other location. The steadily-increasing population of Staten Island, the many enterprises springing up within its limits, the relative value of land, as compared with neighboring suburbs of New-York, render this sale a most tempting opportunity for capitalists to invest in a property which is almost certain of producing large profits at no distant day. The houses are in excellent order, with gas, hot and cold water. After the 1st day of May next ferry-boats will leave South Ferry every half hour.
TITLE PERFECT.
Maps at the Auctioneer's office, No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE
OF
VALUABLE PROPERTY
ON
BLEECKER
AND
MERCER STS.,
FORMING AN L.

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 26, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, BY ORDER OF P. RICHARDS, EXECUTOR OF GUY RICHARDS, DECEASED.

BLEECKER AND MERCER STREETS—The three-story and basement granite-front house and lot No. 98 Bleecker st., together with brick stable and lot No. 169 Mercer st., the both together forming an L. The lot on Bleecker st. is 28x139.4, and on Mercer st. 20x72 feet. Maps at the office of Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

TRUSTEES' SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT. NO. 140 EAST 27TH ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Trustees of estate of Harriet Lord, deceased:
EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET—The three-story brick house and lot, situate on the southerly side of East 27th st., 120.1 feet east of Lexington av. Lot 20.3x98.9 feet. Terms liberal.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE STORE PROPERTY ON WEST ST. AT AUCTION.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
WEST STREET—The two five-story brick stores and lots, situate on the east side of West st., 141.9 feet north of Spring st., and known as Nos. 307 and 308. Buildings cover entire lots. Each 20x87 feet.
Maps at office of auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT NO. 332 STANTON ST.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 26, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the Executors of the estate of James Dickson, deceased:
STANTON STREET.—The two-story and attic frame house and lot No. 332 Stanton st., north side, between Mangin and Goerck sts.; lot, 19.11 by 70 feet.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTORS' SALE OF VALUABLE IMPROVED PROPERTY.—A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer, will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, April 16, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, the following desirable improved property:
No. 35 MURRAY STREET, running through to No. 60 Church st., forming an L.—Lot and superior five-story store, with basement and subcellar, corvering the entire lot.
No. 12 UNION SQUARE, between 14th and 15th sts.—Lot and good four-story brick building, with basement and cel ar. For maps and particulars, inquire at the office of the auctioneer, No. 35 Pine st., or of Ira O. Miller, No. 160 Fulton st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & WHITE, Auctioneers.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1,
ELEGANT BROWN-STONE HOUSE.
At 12 M., Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, 4-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, No. 14 EAST 28TH ST., south side, between 5th and Madison avs.; size, 21.6x60; contains all modern improvements and in perfect order. Maps at No. 35 Pine st.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 25,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway.
POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE.
Nos. 129 AND 131 CLINTON PLACE, (8th st., between 5th and 6th avs.)—The two three and a half story, basement, subcellar brick houses, with all the modern improvements and in good order. Each house 25x46, lots 25x93.11. The above property is in a very desirable location, Clinton place being the greatest thoroughfare from 6th av. to Broadway, south of 14th st.
Maps and particulars at the office.

JAMES M. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY JAMES M. MILLER, WEDNESDAY, March 25, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, Nos. 220, 222, and 224 West 41st st., between 7th and 8th avs., the three lots of land with the improvements; 41st st., three lots of land, with the improvements, south side 41st st., 420 feet east of 8th av. Sale without reserve. Maps and particulars at the office.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer,
21 Park row, New-York, and 399 Fulton st., Brooklyn.
Peremptory Sale on
THURSDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock, at
Auction Exchange, 399 and 401 Fulton st., Brooklyn.
150 choice lots on 2d, 4th, and 5th avs., 52d and 53d sts.
Opportunity for the million. Two blocks from Bay Ridge Ferry. Terms easy. Maps, &c., at 21 Park row, N. Y.

HUGH N. CAMP, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT.
HUGH N. CAMP, auctioneer, will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 30, 1874, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Geo. A. Black, Esq., Referee:
SECOND AVENUE.—The three-story high-stoop brick house and lot on east side of 2d av., between 36th and 37th sts., and known as No. 666.
Maps at office of auctioneer, No. 106 Broadway.

WM. COLE, Auctioneer.

BY COLE & MURPHY.—WILL SELL BY ORDER of Executrix of the late James T. Tapscott, on THURSDAY, March 26, at 12 o'clock, at the City Sales-rooms,
No. 379 Fulton st., Brooklyn,
twenty-one valuable parcels of Flatbush property fronting on East New-York av., containing from one to five acres each, and to be sold in such parcels, more fully described in diagram to be had of the auctioneers.
Also, fourteen lots, 25x100, on 3d av. and 40th st., Brooklyn.
Also, a tract of unimproved land of about 400 acres, in Monroe County, Penn.
Terms easy.

DINGEE, PORTER & CO., Auctioneers.

FORECLOSURE SALE OF VALUABLE IMproved property on 3d av., Twenty-third Ward, New-York City. At the Real Estate Exchange, No. 111 Broadway, on THURSDAY, March 26, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., that valuable property known as the "Shepler estate," consisting of three lots of ground on south-east corner of 3d av. and Spring place, between 166th and 167th sts.; two three-story frame buildings. Particulars at office of Auctioneers, No. 2,308 3d av., and No. 111 Broadway.

THOMAS WILSON, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY, April 1, 1874, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, by order of Robert Gibson, Assignee in Bankruptcy, the three-story and basement brown-stone house, No. 211 East 62d st., New-York City; lot 18.7x100.5 feet.
ROBERT GIBSON,
Assignee of Dunbar & Jackson.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ABRAHAM BININGER and ABRAHAM B. CLARK, bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that by virtue of an order of this court duly made on the 24th day of January, 1874, the undersigned, by E. H. Ludlow & Co., auctioneers, will sell at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the 25th day of March, 1874, at 12 noon, the following described property, viz.: A tract of land containing 1,117 acres, situate in Briar Creek of Big Coal River, in the County of Kanawha, and State of West Virginia, and which is bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the little fork of Briar Creek, just below the road crossing from Adam Griffith's to John Turley's, at the lower side of a branch, thence up the point on the lower side thereof, so as to include all the waters thereof, thence running along the dividing ridge between the waters of Alum Creek and Briar Creek, (except the head of a hollow which heads against the pinnacle;) said line is to cross said hollow one hundred yards from the brow or cleft part of said hollow, thence running said divide again, including all the waters of Briar Creek until coming to Griffith's road on the opposite point of said creek, thence down the branch, including all the waters of the same, just above the beginning, thence down the creek to the beginning, including all the waters on both sides to its head.
Terms of sale cash. Sale to be confirmed by the court.—Dated Jan. 24, 1874.
JOHN S. BEECHER, Assignee.
BANGS & NORTH, Solicitors for Assignee, No. 137 Broadway, New-York City.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LET—A LARGE OFFICE ON FIRST FLOOR OF building Nos. 35 and 37 Broad st.
Apply to H. H. CAMMANN,
No. 25 Pine st.

LOFTS TO LET—NO. 78 MAIDEN LANE, FIVE lofts; rent $1,000. Apply to
W. H. SCHIEFFELIN & CO., No. 170 William st.

OFFICES TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT steam-power. Apply at No. 65 Liberty st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

TO LET,
THE
Large and Desirable Banking Office,
NO. 27 WALL ST.,
(DREXEL BUILDING.)
Has fire-proof vault, and is well lighted and ventilated. Apply to
W. H. LEECH, Superintendent, or
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

TO LET.
SPLENDID OFFICES,
in the
NEW UNION BUILDING,
No. 54 WILLIAM ST., adjoining New-York Bank.
Apply in the building to
W. GOUVERNEUR,
Or to the
JANITOR, FIFTH STORY.

LOFTS TO LET.—THE SECOND AND THIRD lofts of No. 182 Fulton st., corner of Church, now being put in complete order, will be rented low; also, the second story of No. 399 Broadway, corner Walker, over Hegeman's drug-store. Apply to
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

STEAM-POWER TO LET.—THE NEW BUILDing, 50x90, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st., either the whole building or in floors. Inquire on premises.

TO LET—ENTIRE OR DIVIDED STORE, NO. 12 Barclay st., with dry and light cellar and subcellar; also, subcellar No. 30 Vesey st. Apply to J. & J. W. MEEKS, No. 30 Vesey st., Room No. 3.

TO LET—STORE NO. 43 CHAMBERS ST., RUNning through to Reade st., near Broadway. Inquire on the premises.

OFFICES ON FIRST FLOOR TO RENT cheap. E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
No. 25 Park place.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

LONG BRANCH COTTAGES
TO RENT AND FOR SALE.
Apply to F. G. & C. S. BROWN,
Broadway, corner Wall st.,
Agents for Long Branch property, or
THOMAS W. COOPER,
At Long Branch Depot.

TARRYTOWN YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.—To lease for a term of years, on the corner of Washington, Depeyster, and Chestnut sts., within ten minutes' walk of the depot. This large seminary was designed and erected for this purpose, and is now to rent to a good, responsible tenant, at a low rent. It has all the modern improvements, and most of it fully furnished; nice grounds, fruit and shade trees; it fronts on three streets, and is well calculated for boarders during the Summer months, and school purposes the balance of the year. Possession can be had 1st of April. Apply to S. EMBERSON,
No. 659 6th av.

ROCKLAND LAKE.

To let—A good house, barn, carriage-house, hennery, stables, &c.; two acres of land, with fruit, &c.; view unsurpassed for extent and beauty in Rockland County; within a stone's throw of the lake, and seventy-five feet above it; dock on lake; good fishing, boating, and sailing; twelve minutes' walk to steam-boat landing; two and one-half miles to cars; will rent furnished or for sale. D. S. BRUEN,
No. 586 Grand st., New-York City.

TO LEASE—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, ON ridge overlooking Harlem River and Valley, opposite 200th st., within twenty-five minutes of Grand Central Depot, or three-quarters of an hour's drive from Central Park entrance, a large and commodious brick house, built in the best manner; gas and water throughout; billiard-room, greenhouse, gate-house, stable for six horses and two cows; ample room for carriages; in all respects a first-class residence, and admirably suited for a gentleman of taste and refinement. The grounds are nine acres in extent, with fine lawn, garden, &c. The house is very handsomely furnished, and will be rented fully furnished, with linen, glass, china, pictures, and books, if desired.
HUGH N. CAMP, No. 106 Broadway.

TO LET—FURNISHED, AT ELIZABETH, N. J., ON paved street, one mile from main depot, near horse cars, churches, schools, &c., a large private dwelling, twenty-eight rooms; all modern improvements; greenhouse and large stable; four acres in garden and lawn, with the use of more land if desired; plenty of fruit-trees in full bearing; also fine old shade-trees; rent reasonable; reference required.
Also, a number of smaller houses to rent in all parts of the city, furnished and unfurnished.
Great reduction in rents to suit the times.
PRICE & HAINES, No. 221 Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J., and No. 78 Nassau st., New-York.

TO LET OR LEASE—ON MADISON AV., (MURray Hill,) an elegant private residence; house, 25x60, with two-story extension; partly furnished; possession May 1 next; rent moderate. Address W. S., Box No. 114 *Times* Office.

WEST POINT.—TO LET, A COUNTRY SEAT ON the Hudson River, near West Point, having splendid views; fully furnished, with carriage-house, stable, and out-houses; the best of water from a living spring; house clean and ready for occupation on or before the 1st of May; rent moderate. Apply to
E. SATTERLEE, Westmoreland Hotel, 4th av.

TARRYTOWN.—TO LET, FURNISHED—A LARGE and commodious house with all improvements; stable and garden, with three acres of ground, and a fine river view; position high and commanding; one mile from depot and boats. Apply to
WM. A. CROCKER, No. 150 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED—A FINE SUMMER AND Winter residence; large stable and coach-house; fruit and shade trees in great variety; thirty-five minutes by New-Haven Railroad. Address R. H. COBURN, East Chester, N. Y., or can be seen at No. 238 West 51st st., from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

TO RENT.—A FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house, 17x65x100 feet; handsomely and completely furnished; possession immediately if desired; rent $300 per month to a small private family only. Call on the premises, No. 25 East 48th st., between 11 and 5 o'clock.

DWELLING-HOUSE TO LET.—THE SUPErior three-story brick house No. 122 West 11th st., all modern improvements and in fine order, to a private family; possession May 1. For permits apply to JAMES N. GIFFORD, No. 139 West 10th st., before 10 A. M. or after 5 P. M.

TO RENT FURNISHED, AT BAY RIDGE, Long Island, ten minutes from landing and on the water, a pretty cottage of nine rooms, besides basement, out-buildings, &c.; fine grounds, fruit and shade trees; horse cars to Fulton Ferry pass the door.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

TO LET IN NEWTOWN, LONG ISLAND—A house; rent $750; this is an excellent opportunity for a party wishing to keep boarders; house very conveniently and pleasantly located within thirty minutes of the City, via Thirty-fourth street Ferry, and two railroads hourly from Hunter's Point. Apply to
THOMAS WARRIN.

TO RENT—FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, ON 33D st., between 5th av. and Broadway, a four-story house, 25 by 60, with extension; to a private family only.
Apply to H. H. CAMMANN,
No. 25 Pine st.

TO LET—AT FORT WASHINGTON, LARGE COTtage, containing all improvements; rent $1,400. Also handsome brick residence, with stable and grounds. Rent $2,000; both houses command extensive river views. LESPINASSE & FRIEDMAN, No. 12 Pine st.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.—TO LET, A FURNISHED house, pleasantly located near depot, corner 5th and Peace sts; all modern improvements. Inquire of Real Estate Agents there, or of owner, No. 379 Pearl st., New-York.

TO LET—AT WOODLAWN, HARLEM RAILROAD, half mile west of depot, a large furnished house, with lawn, garden, carriage-house, and stable; plenty of fruit and shade. Apply to S. M. VALENTINE, No. 177 Madison av., or No. 34 Burling slip, up stairs.

TO RENT.—THE HALF OF A BROWN-STONE private house, built for two families, on 49th st., between Broadway and 8th av., with all modern improvements, separate for each family; rooms all lighted. Apply to OWNER, No. 239 West 49th st.

TO RENT, AT VERY LOW RENT—A HANDsome furnished cottage at Newburg, on the Hudson, on Grand av.; four acres; stable, coach-house, &c.; house contains twelve to thirteen rooms. For full particulars apply to WM. H. RAYNOR, No. 5½ Pine st.

A FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY HOUSE, WITH stable, on 78th st., near 5th av., to rent very low to a good tenant. Apply to the owner, between 10 A. M. and 2 P. M., at office of DRAKE BROTHERS, No. 66 Broadway.

TARRYTOWN.—TO LET A VERY DESIRABLE place, two acres; house, fifteen rooms; carriage-house, fruit abundant; fine river view; rent moderate. Inquire of JOHN WEBBER, No. 233 Grand st.

TO LET—FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP BROWN-stone house, No. 234 West 54th st., handsomely and fully furnished. Apply to
JOHN SHIRLEY & SON, No. 81 Cedar st.

TO LET AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A WELL-furnished cottage house, nine rooms; pleasantly located; possession on or before the 1st May. Apply to GEO. M. CLEARMAN, No. 110 Wall st., New-York.

SHREWSBURY RIVER, RED BANK, N. J.—Furnished house to let for the Summer; water privileges, shade, and stable. Apply to
GEO. B. CHAMPLAIN.

LOWER PART OF A LARGE HOUSE IN A first-class neighborhood to let to a small family; gas, bath, stationary tubs, &c.; all conveniences. Address H. S., No. 157 Cedar st.

TO LET—DWELLING PART OF HOUSES NOS. 416 and 418 4th av., together or separate. Inquire of owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET.—FURNISHED HOUSES, IN PERFECT order; rent $1,500 and $2,500; also, country property, low rents. Apply to E. A. DALLEY, 588 6th av.

TO LET.—A SUITE OF FURNISHED ROOMS FOR housekeeping, $10 per week; single rooms $4. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NYACK—THE FINEST RIVER TOWN; SPLENDID scenery; villas and cottages at bargains; several to let, furnished. C. H. OLIVER, No. 1 Park place.

FOR RENT—FLATS IN HOUSE NO. 566 LEXINGton av., with all modern improvements, at reasonable rates. Inquire of G. SHIFF, No. 41 Water st.

FLATS TO LET—FROM $43 TO $60 PER MONTH, at Nos. 564 and 570 Lexington av. Apply to owner, ROBERT I. BROWN, No. 20 Nassau st.

TO LET—THE HANDSOME FOUR-STORY E. B. house, No. 485 West 22d st., in fine order; rent $1,400. Apply to GEORGE CLARK, No. 104 Murray st.

TO LET.—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 222 WEST 10th st., near Bleecker; rent $200 a month. Address V. L. B., No. 96 Warren st.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
PRIVATE CLASSES FOR DANCING,
No. 212 5th av., corner 26th st.
Pupils can commence at any time.
Send for circular.

FINANCIAL.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE BALANCE OF THE

CITY OF ROCHESTER WATER LOAN

AT PAR AND INTEREST. The Bonds mature in the year 1903, and bear interest at seven per cent. per annum, payable in this City in January and July.
COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
Under the direction of the BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS more than EIGHT MILES of SERVICE-PIPE has been laid and brought into ACTUAL SERVICE during the past year.
We UNQUALIFIEDLY RECOMMEND this loan as a first-class investment, UNSURPASSED IN ITS SECURITY.

Robinson, Chase & Co.
BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

N. Y. and O. Midland R. R.
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.

Your committee beg to announce a gratifying result to their advertisement. Nearly two-thirds in amount of all the bondholders in the United States have communicated with them. They would urge that the remaining third send their addresses and amounts to care of ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO., No. 25 Pine st., New-York, without delay, as it will very greatly expedite the work.

They trust they can then present a practicable way for the protection of all the holders of the First Mortgage bonds, whether in this country or abroad, having in it no purpose to exclude any.

They would urge their fellow-holders to avoid giving the powers of attorney asked for recently, as likely to involve them in the payments of large amounts in cash.
D. B. HALSTEAD, GERRIT H. SMITH, H. BLENNERHASSETT, } Of Committee of First Mortgage Bondholders

Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Co.

SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, COUPON BONDS OF $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED BONDS OF $1,000 AND $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST PAYABLE 1ST JUNE AND 1ST DECEMBER.
PRINCIPAL DUE IN 1903.
For sale on behalf of the company on favorable terms by

SCOTT, STRONG & CO.,
Bankers, No. 36 Broad st.

The nominal amount of bonds authorized to be issued under this mortgage is twenty-five millions. Of this amount SIX MILLIONS are reserved to extinguish or absorb the unsecured bonds known as the "New Sinking Fund 7s of 1882," and of the balance but ONE MILLION in amount are now offered for sale.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } BANKERS, { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO
No. 14 Wall-st., New-York.
ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.
TRAVELERS' CREDITS.
Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

VERNAM & HOY
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 34 NEW ST.
STOCKS, BONDS, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, AND GOLD BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY
FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT SINKING FUND
SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
JOHN J. CISCO & SON,
No. 59 Wall st.

LEONARD, SHELDON & CO.,
LATE
LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,
BANKERS, No. 10 WALL STREET, NEW-YORK,
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD. INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
WM. B. LEONARD.
W. C. SHELDON. GEO. R. HOWELL.

ROBERT WINTHROP & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 18 WALL ST.,
Execute orders for STOCKS, BONDS, and GOLD, allow interest on DEPOSITS, and transact a general Banking and Brokerage business.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, at New-York, in the State of New-York, at close of business Feb. 27, 1874:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$1,534,308 87
Overdrafts	6,051 45
United States bonds to secure circulation	220,000 00
United States bonds and securities on hand	5,650 00
Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages	225,908 99
Due from national banks	50,195 09
Banking-house	57,217 54
Current expenses	13,164 71
Taxes paid	19,825 96
Premiums	7,535 57
Checks and other cash items	13,893 09
Exchanges for clearing-house	33,568 71
Bills of other national banks	18,110 00
Bills of State banks	21 00
Fractional currency, (including nickels,)	10,666 41
Specie, viz.: Coin	12,592 98
Gold Treasury notes	8,700 00
Legal-tender notes	378,569 00
Total	$2,615,979 37

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$600,000 00
Surplus fund	300,000 00
Discount	20,601 32
Interest	19,692 61
Profit and loss	56,521 74
National bank circulation outstanding	195,720 00
State bank circulation outstanding	14,878 00
Dividends unpaid	250 00
Individual deposits	1,153,659 24
Demand certificates of deposit	6,032 79
Certified checks	46,689 08
Due to national banks	7,120 39
Due to State banks and bankers	189,817 20
Total	$2,615,979 37

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.: I, George W. Youle, Cashier of the Mechanics' and Traders' National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE W. YOULE, Cashier.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 24th day of March, 1874. FERNANDO BALTES,
Notary Public, New-York County. No. 136.
Correct, attest: JOHN PALMER,
ISAAC WALTON,
JOHN DEWSNAP,
Directors.

TO THE HOLDERS OF MOBILE AND MONTGOMERY RAILROAD COMPANY FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
A decree for the foreclosure of the mortgage given to secure the above-mentioned bonds has been rendered in the Chancery Court of Alabama, and pursuant to the decree a notice is now being published requiring holders of bonds and coupons to present the same at Montgomery, for registry, within three months.
The committee of bondholders are willing to receive signatures and deposits of bonds by all persons who have not already come into the bondholders' agreement.
All bonds and coupons deposited in accordance with the agreement will be presented for registry by the committee.
The agreement can be signed, and bonds and coupons deposited at the office of the undersigned.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.,
Agents for the Committee.

ELECTION.

PARK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 170 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, March 23, 1874. }
The annual election for fifteen (15) Directors of this company will be held at the office on MONDAY, 6th April next. Poll open from 12 M. until 1 P. M.
WM. VALENTINE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 26, 1874. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR THIRTEEN DIrectors of the Panama Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company, Nos. 59 and 61 Wall st., on MONDAY, the 6th day of April next. The polls will be open at 12 M. and close at 2 P. M. Transfer-books will be closed on the afternoon of the 5th of March, and reopened on the morning of the 7th day of April. JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

KNICKERBOCKER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, (ESTABLISHED 1787,) OFFICE, No. 64 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, March 24, 1874. }
THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS and for three inspectors of election for the ensuing year, will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, April 7, 1874. Polls open between the hours of 12 o'clock noon and 1 P. M. J. L. TOWNSEND, Secretary.

GREAT WESTERN, AND MERCANTILE Mutual Insurance stocks, bought and sold by
W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, March 14, 1874. }
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS AND BONDHOLDERS.
The stockholders and voting bondholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that the annual meeting of said company for the election of three Directors to serve three years, and transaction of such other business as may be presented, will be held at the office of the company in Chicago, Ill., on Monday, the 16th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The transfer-books will be closed at the close of business hours on the 21st of March inst., and reopened for transfers on the 7th day of April next.
W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

HONE, NICHOLAS & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 43 Exchange place, New-York,
Execute orders at both Boards in Stocks, Bonds, and Gold; buy and sell commercial paper; railway loans negotiated, and Agency for out of town corporations solicited; money received on deposit at four per cent., subject to check at sight. JOHN HONE, JR.,
H. S. NICHOLAS,
H. CHAUVITEAU.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD
First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Coupon Bonds, Interest payable January and July; also
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD
Consolidated Mortgage
Seven Per Cent. Coupon Bonds,
Interest payable May and November.
A limited amount of each for sale by L. T. HOYT, No. 46 Exchange place.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH RAILROAD COMPANY.
Sealed proposals addressed to Wm. H. Swift, at Messrs. Ward, Campbell & Co's., No. 56 Wall st., New-York, or to the undersigned Trustees, care of Charles Merriam, Agent, No. 20 Sears Building, Boston, will be received until Friday, April 3, 1874, at noon, for the sale of $50,000 of the land bonds of said company to the undersigned Trustees, in accordance with the provisions of the indenture of mortgage, dated April 1, 1863.
The bids will be opened in Boston on Saturday, April 4, 1874, and the accepted bids declared.
WM. H. SWIFT, SIDNEY BARTLETT, NATHANIEL THAYER, } Trustees.
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1874.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY.
Cash capital, $2,000,000. Bankers and Merchants. Banking office, No. 29 William st., corner Exchange place. Warehouses, Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. Cash advances made on first-class securities on demand and time. Cash advances made on all kinds of merchandise stored in our own warehouses, on favorable terms.
PAUL J. ARMOUR, President; JOSE F. NAVARRO, Vice President; JOHN BAIRD, Second Vice President; FELICIANO LATASA, Third Vice President.
Paul J. Armour, Wm. D. Bowerman, C. H. Delamater, José F. Navarro, Feliciano Latasa, Juan J. Jova, John Baird, Thomas Murphy, Henry B. Hyde.
WILLIAM TOBIN, Superintendent of Warehouses.
JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO., NEW-YORK.—The undersigned, on and after the 15th March, 1874, will be prepared to issue their extended paper in exchange for the obligations now held by creditors on the terms and in the manner recommended in the "Report of Committee of the Creditors of Messrs. Hoyt, Spragues & Co.," dated Nov. 26, 1873, and the "Supplemental Report" thereto, dated December, 1873.
Creditors will facilitate the exchange by sending to the undersigned schedules of paper held by them as early as possible. HOYT, SPRAGUES & CO.,
Nos. 107 and 109 Franklin st.
NEW-YORK, March 5, 1874.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, March 18, 1874. }
THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKholders of the Second Avenue Railroad Company for the election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held on MONDAY, April 6, 1874, at No. 34 New st.
Polls open at 12 o'clock M. and close at 1 o'clock P. M.
The transfer-books will be closed March 25 and be reopened April 10.
HARVEY H. WOODS, Secretary.

TRUST FUNDS TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTgage on New-York improved property; private dwellings preferred; one per cent. commission and attorney's fees for searching title. Second mortgages cashed. CALLENDER & LAURENCE, No. 30 Pine st.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, March 2, 1874. }
THE TRANSFER-BOOKS OF THIS BANK will be closed from this date until April 1, next.
A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

NEW-YORK GUARANTY AND INDEMNITY, and National Trust Company's stocks, bought and sold by W. C. NOYES, Nos. 4 and 6 Pine st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED.
E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DIVIDENDS.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.
The regular Quarterly Dividend of One and One-quarter per Cent. on the capital stock of the Pacific Railroad (of Missouri) will be paid at the office of this company, No. 3 Broad st., New-York, April 20, 1874, to stockholders of record on April 1, 1874. The transfer-books will remain closed from April 1 to 5 inclusive.
CLINTON B. FISK, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT, EAST 42D ST., NEW-YORK, March 3, 1874. }
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THIS company have this day declared a Dividend of Two per Cent. from the earnings and profits of the City Line, on the preferred and common stock, payable on the 1st day of April next at this office.
The transfer-books will be closed at 3 P. M. March 20, and reopened 10 A. M. on the 2d day of April.
C. VANDERBILT, JR., Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY, NOS. 59 AND 61 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, March 12, 1874. }
SIXTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF Directors have this day declared the usual quarterly Dividend of THREE (3) PER CENT. for the three months ending the 31st inst., payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after the 15th day of April next.
Transfer books will be closed on the afternoon of the 9th, and reopened on the morning of the 17th day of April. JOHN KEELER, Secretary.

LOUISVILLE, KY., March 24, 1874.
LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD
CONSOLIDATED MORTGAGE BONDS.
Coupons from above bonds due April 1 prox., will be paid on and after that date, upon presentation at the office of Messrs. DREXEL, MORGAN & CO., No. 23 Wall st., New-York. W. RANNEY, Secretary.

BEAVER BRANCH RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 3 BROAD ST., NEW-YORK, March 18, 1874. }
THE QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. will be paid April 5, at the office of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, No. 3 Broad st., to stockholders of record on April 1, 1874. The transfer-books will remain closed from April 1 to 5, inclusive.
CLINTON B. FISK, Treasurer.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LIGHT MANUFACTURING OR LAUNDRY, &c.—For sale or lease at Fishkill Landing a large, substantial building, 36 feet by 90, three and a half stories high, suitable for any kind of light manufacturing or a laundry; an abundance of water in the building; situated a few rods from the Hudson River Railroad station and daily freight-boats, making transportation as easy and cheap as from the upper part of the City; a rare opportunity for a central business location, on moderate terms. Address WALTER BRETT, Fishkill Landing, N. Y.

AN ENTERPRISE NOW IN OPERATION and will pay a large percentage on amount invested, requires more capital for its rapid development; will bear the strictest scrutiny; an opportunity is offered to capitalists. For particulars, address J. D., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PARTNER WHO IS A MEMBER OF the New-York Stock Exchange, by a party who has been in Wall st. for about ten years, and can command considerable business. Address A. B., Box No. 161 *Times* Office.

TO RENT VERY LOW—ONE OF THE BEST kid glove stands in Boston; a large and first-class trade established; must be let immediately; satisfactory reasons given for letting. Address J. F. WARNER, Boston Post Office, Mass.

$5,000—$10,000.—THE ADVERTISER WILL put the above sum in a satisfactory business. Address C. C., Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

DRY GOODS.

AT THE GREAT EAST-SIDE ESTABLISHMENT,
Grand and Allen sts., New-York.
RETAIL.
New Straw Goods received daily from our Eastern Manufacturers.
Also, Imported English and French Straw Goods.
LATEST NOVELTIES IN TRIMMED HATS AND BONNETS.
To-day 10,000 New Silk Sun Shades and Parasols.
IMMENSE STOCK OF LACES.
Spanish Nets, Yak, Guipures, Points, &c., &c.
Hamburg Edgings. Another purchase still cheaper than last week.
Examine our Fancy Goods Department
YANKEE NOTIONS.
Bargains in Corsets, } SPECIAL ATTENTION INVITED.
SILK MIGNONS AND TURQUOISE, all the NEW SHADES.
French Flowers and Feathers,
Hosiery, Lisle Gloves, Ladies' Neck Ties.
NOVELTIES all over the Establishment.

Edward Ridley & Son,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand st.; Nos. 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen st.
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.
Six minutes' ride from the corner of Broadway and Grand st. Desbrosses street cars pass the door.

Ribbon Department
At the Great East-Side Establishment,
GRAND AND ALLEN STS., NEW-YORK.
10,000 PIECES OF ALL SILK GRO GRAIN RIBBONS.

No. 7, 15c.,	No. 12, 23c. per yard.
No. 9, 18c.,	No. 16, 25c. per yard.

500 PIECES BLACK GRO GRAIN RIBBONS all silk.

No. 7, 12c.,	No. 12, 20c. per yard.
No. 9, 15c.,	No. 16, 25c. per yard.

Corded Edge Ribbons, all Colors.

No. 4, 4c.	No. 12, 15c. per yard.
No. 5, 6c.	No. 16, 18c. per yard.
No. 9, 10c.	No. 22, 20c. per yard.

Broad Sash Ribbons 31c., 38c., 44c.
All Silk Gro Grain Ribbons, Pink, Cerese, Scarlet, Blue, &c. } 6-inch wide, 68c.
All Silk 7-inch wide, every color, 79c.
1,000 Pieces all Silk, Black Gro Grain Sash Ribbons, 6-inch wide, 50c.; 7-inch wide, 65c. per yard.

KID GLOVES!
RETAIL.
ONE BUTTON, NEW SHADES, 45c. the pair.
5,000 dozens 2 buttons, new shades, 90c. the pair, warranted. New pairs given in case of a rip or tear.
11,000 dozens of our new EDWARD GLOVE, NEW COLORS, superb qualities, can be procured only at our counter.

Edward Ridley & Son,
Nos. 309, 311, 311½ Grand; No. 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen st.
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.
☞ Six minutes' ride from corner Broadway and Grand st. Desbrosses street cars pass the door.

SPRING GOODS RECEIVED
BY
MILLER & GRANT,
NO. 879 BROADWAY.
LACE-JETTED PASSEMENTERIES; ALSO, GUIPURE NET FOR SKIRTS.
NOVEL, SCARCE, AND DESIRABLE.
Orders promptly filled.

R. BROWN,
NO. 819 BROADWAY,
has an attractive stock of
PORTUGUESE EMBROIDERIES,
HAMBURG TRIMMINGS,
MACHINE TRIMMINGS,
FRENCH BANDS, &c.,
all new and cheap.

NEW-YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, STATEN ISLAND.
ESTABLISHED IN 1819.
No. 98 Duane st., near Broadway, No. 752 Broadway, near 8th st., No. 610 6th av., near 38th st., } New-York.
Nos. 166 and 168 Pierrepont st., near Fulton, Brooklyn. No. 40 North 8th st., Philadelphia.
Dye, cleanse, and refinish every variety of ladies' and gentlemen's garments and piece-goods; also cleanse window-shades, curtains, and carpets in their usual superior manner. Note—These are our only offices.

GEORGE SLOANE,
BROADWAY AND 10TH ST.,
Will open on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, March 25 and 26, trimmed and untrimmed Straw Bonnets and Hats. Also, novelties in
MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS.

TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK.
LADIES' UNDERWEAR in great variety for sale below cost of manufacture, being the stock of a wholesale manufacturer. Great bargains. No. 21 Astor place.

MAUGAS—COURT DRESSES AND MANTLES, PATented.—No. 82 Rue Neuve-des-Petits Champs, corner of the Rue de la Paix, Paris.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO RENT, FOR A YEAR OR MORE, on the east bank of the Hudson, within one hour from New-York, a house, not less than twelve or fourteen rooms, with about two acres of ground, in a healthy location, and convenient to churches and depot; rent not to exceed $1,200. Address A. H. M., No. 261 West 23d st.

A NICELY-FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED in a first-class location, where all or part of rent taken in board, with privilege of a few boarders; references. Address L. V. R., *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY ARE DESIROUS of renting a nicely-furnished house; would be careful of furniture and responsible. Address, stating location, rent, &c., S. P., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Ten Million Dollars.
Surplus, Seven Hundred and Fifty Thousand Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
NO. 58 BOWERY, SOUTH-WEST CORNER OF CANAL ST.
Present rate of interest SIX per cent.
Interest commences the first of the month following the day of deposit.
Bank open every day from 10 to 3, and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 10 to 7.
Bank books in English, German, and French.
E. A. QUINTARD,
President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE,
Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION
NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.
Deposits made now draw interest from April 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

GERMAN UP-TOWN SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 906 and 908 3d av., corner 55th st.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW will draw interest from the 1ST OF APRIL, at the rate of SIX PER CENT. PER ANNUM on all sums from $1 to $5,000.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS also, from 6 to 8 in the evening.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH AV., corner 14th st.—Interest six per cent., commencing the 1st of each month. Assets, $3,059,015 06; surplus, $261,919 14. RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK, CORNER 42D ST and 8th av. Established in 1860. Open daily from 9 to 3; Saturday and Monday evenings from 6 to 8. Interest 6 per cent., commencing the first of every month.

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE.

GREAT REDUCTION IN RATES, PASSAGE AND FREIGHT.

To California via Panama.

The magnificent steam-ships of this line will be dispatched from Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as under:

Saturday, March 28, at 2 P. M., COLON, Capt. ——. Passengers and freight.

Saturday, April 4, at 12 M., CITY OF GUATEMALA, Capt. J. B. Hilsmyer. Freight and way passengers.

Saturday, April 11, at 1 P. M., ACAPULCO, Capt. ——. Passengers and freight.

Saturday, April 25, at 2 P. M., HENRY CHAUNCEY, Commodore A. G. Gray. Passengers and freight.

And every fortnightly Saturday thereafter, connecting at Panama with all steamers for Central America, Mexico, and South Pacific ports.

Passenger steamers will call at Kingston, Jamaica, both in their outward and homeward trips, arriving at that port on Friday, the sixth day after leaving New-York, and leaving Saturday P. M. for Aspinwall.

Extra steamers for freight, &c., will be dispatched on intermediate Saturdays, whenever the necessities of transportation may require it.

TO JAPAN AND CHINA.

The splendid steamers of this line leave San Francisco first of every month for Yokohama, Hong Kong, and Shanghai, carrying United States mails.

Extra steamers will be dispatched on the 16th of the month, whenever sufficient business offers. Steamers of this line leaving Hong Kong after April 1, next, will bring freight to Panama, via Yokohama and San Francisco, without breaking bulk.

Time contracts and through bills of lading issued via Panama.

Tea will be brought from San Francisco to New-York, fast, in twenty-eight days, at $40, gold, per ton of 2,000 pounds.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

[Including berth, meals and all requisites for the trip.] New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100 or $110 currency, according to location.

New-York to Kingston, $25 or $50, gold, according to location.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

For freight and passage or other information apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.
RUFUS HATCH,
Vice President and Managing Director.

INMAN LINE.

NOTICE.

The course laid down for these steamers, and followed by them for several years, is fixed to pass 250 miles south of Cape Race. Although the voyage is thus lengthened about 100 miles, better weather is met with, and there is much greater freedom from fogs and floating ice, and the danger of navigation consequent thereon.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Mar. 28, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, April 4, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS.....Saturday, April 11, 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, April 18, 2 P. M.

And every succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol, Cardiff, Belfast, Paris, and Hamburg, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 38 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.

F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.

WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Algeria, Wednesday, March 25	Russia, Wednesday, April 22
Java, Wednesday, April 1	China, Saturday, April 25
Cuba, Wednesday, April 8	Calabria, Wednesday, April 29
Abyssinia, Wed'y, April 15	Batavia, Saturday, May 2
Parthia, Saturday, April 18	Scotia, Wednesday, May 6

And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York.

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

Rates of passage—Cabin, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the company's office, No. 4 Bowling green; for steerage passage, No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ALGERIA embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 11 A. M. on WEDNESDAY, March 25, 1874.

CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

GREAT WESTERN STEAM-SHIP LINE.

NEW-YORK TO BRISTOL, ENG., DIRECT.

Taking goods and passengers for London, Cardiff, Newport, Worcester, and all towns in Great Britain and Continent.

The steamers of this line will sail from Pier No. 18, East River, as follows:

ERIE, Wednesday.....Saturday, March 28
GREAT WESTERN, Steamer.....Saturday, April 11
CORNWALL, Gibson.....Saturday, May 2

Cabin passage, $70 currency; intermediate, $45 currency; steerage, $30 currency. Prepaid certificates, which to send for their friends can obtain prepaid certificates. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to

E. E. MORGAN'S SONS,
No. 70 South st., New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE,

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL. CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

REPUBLIC.....SATURDAY, March 28, at 2 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, April 4, at 7 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, April 11, 12:30 P. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, April 18, 7 A. M.

From the Inman Pier, Canal st., Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; return tickets, $140, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

E. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

LAFAYETTE.....Roussau.....Saturday....April 4
EUROPE.....Lemaire.....Saturday....April 18
ST. LAURENT.....Lachesnez.....Saturday....May 2
PEREIRE.....Surmont.....Saturday....May 16

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE:

First Cabin, $125.....Second Cabin, $75.

Superior accommodations for a few steerage passengers at $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

NOTE.—In June and thereafter, the departures will be on Thursday of every week.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its steamers, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.

TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Canada..W., Mar. 25, 11 A.M. | Greece..Sat., Apr. 11, 12 M.
Egypt..Sat., Mar. 28, 2 P.M. | Italy..Sat., Apr. 18, 3 P.M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, Sumerix..Wednesday, March 25, at 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

EAGLE LINE.

UNITED STATES MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
TO PLYMOUTH, CHERBOURG, AND HAMBURG.
The elegant Clyde-built steam-ship
HERDER, Capt. Fischer,
will sail on TUESDAY, April 21, from Eagle Line Pier, foot of 16½ st., Hoboken.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

PLYMOUTH, LONDON, CHERBOURG, and HAMBURG, Cabin, first saloon, $120, gold; second saloon, $72, gold. Steerage to Plymouth and London, $30, currency; steerage to Cherbourg and Hamburg, $80, gold. Prepaid tickets from Hamburg, $36, currency. For freight apply to FUNCH, EDYE & CO., No. 27 South William st. For passage apply to KNAUTH, NACHOD & KUHNE, General Agents, No. 113 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from
PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

MINNESOTA, Capt. Bendor.....March 24, 10:30 A. M.
WYOMING, Capt. Grant.....March 31, 3 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Forsyth.....April 7, 9:15 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. Freeman.....April 14, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Moore.....April 21, 9:30 A. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Price.....April 28, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAITI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered English-built iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 13 North River.

For HAYTI, CURACOA, VENEZUELA, and PORTO RICO, CORSITE.....April 3
CLARIBEL.....April 9

For JAMAICA AND COLOMBIA,
ATLAS.....April 10
ETNA.....April 28

First-class passenger accommodation.

FISH, FORFORD & CO., Agents,
Nos. 80 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

SHIPPING.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City, as follows:

PEMBROKE.....April 4
ANDES.....April 18
GLAMORGAN.....May 2
PEMBROKE.....May 16

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin	$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin	$35 currency.
Steerage	$30 currency.

Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff.....$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents, No. 17 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. Crowell, WEDNESDAY, March 25, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. Nickerson, SATURDAY, March 28, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. Dearborn, WEDNESDAY, April 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. Hazard, SATURDAY, April 4, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING SEMI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M.,

From Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA, Capt. S. Crowell, Wednesday, March 25.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. Lockwood, Saturday, March 28.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship OHIO, Capt. K. v. Easten, will sail on WEDNESDAY, March 25, at 2 P. M., from Bronen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by the steam-ship MOSEL, Capt. G. Ernst, on SATURDAY, March 28.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin	$120
Second cabin	72
Steerage	30

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

ANCHOR LINE.

ADDITIONAL SAILINGS.

Commencing 1st April, the steamers of the Anchor line will sail from New-York and Glasgow EVERY ALTERNATE DAY throughout the year.

Tuesday's steamers will proceed via Londonderry.

Thursday's steamers will proceed via Queenstown.

Saturday's steamers direct to and from Glasgow.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey st.

EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Passengers booked at lowest rates to and from Glasgow, Liverpool, Londonderry, London, Belfast, Paris, Hamburg, Havre, &c. Company's office, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York. HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 28D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steamships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship ONTARIO, Capt. Geo. B. Stocum, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, March 23, at 3 P. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $160; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. Reed, March 24.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. Thos. H. Morrow, March 31.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. Curtis, April 7.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKellar, Agent in Havana.
March 21, 1874.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, HAVANA, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line,
Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)....Wed., March 25
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)....April 2
CUBA, (Havana and Mexico).....April 4
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct).....April 9
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana via Nassau).....April 16

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, 7 P. M. For Williamsport, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 8:10, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Trenton at 7:20 A. M., 2, and 3:10 P. M. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6, 6:10, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7:20, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 8:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:10, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7:20 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 6:10 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:20 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:20 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:20 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:30 A. M., 12:35 and 7:35 P. M., daily; 11:55 A. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05 A. M., 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:05 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 2:52, 6:35, 8:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 5:15, 6:05, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:22, 6:05, 6:50, 11:55 A. M. and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 235, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr.,
General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. New-York Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

NEW AND CENTRAL LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville, with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

6:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

8 A. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

7 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Manch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington, at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Emigrant train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago.

6 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

6:40 P. M.—For Plainfield.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

8:15 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

11:45 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:40, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 6:40, 7:15, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:45 P. M.

R. H. WICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. Baldwin, General Passenger Agent.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD.

DEPOT, FOOT OF ATLANTIC AVENUE, BROOKLYN.

On and after March 2, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows, Sundays excepted:

For Patchogue, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Islip, an intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4 and 7 P. M.

For Babylon, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Merrick, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 1:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

For Hempstead, Rockaway, and intermediate stations, at 9:30 A. M., and 4, 5, and 6 P. M.

Sunday trains leave Brooklyn for Islip at 9 A. M.

GEO. A. CARMAN, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Jan. 1, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, and 5:10 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 4:28 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 12 M., and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven, Middletown and Willimantic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 11:30 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday); Boston (via Shore Line) at 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

STEAMBOATS.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR TROY (Saratoga, Ruthland, Burlington, Montreal), and all points North and West. Passage, $1 50, and a like reduction to all points. The elegant steam-boats, SUNNYSIDE and POWELL, leave DAILY (Saturday excepted) at 6 P. M.; SUNDAY at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 49 north River, foot of Leroy st. Connecting with morning trains on New-York Central, Rensselaer and Saratoga, and Troy and Boston, and connecting railroads. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Cozzen's Dock, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie, and Saugus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL will make her first trip from New-York on TUESDAY, March 24, and the JAMES W. BALDWIN on WEDNESDAY, 25th inst., and will run regularly thereafter, leaving Pier 40, foot of Harrison st., Pier No. 34, North River, at 4 o'clock P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENdid steamers DREW and T. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that by an indenture bearing date the 6th day of February, A. D. 1874, JAY COOKE, WILLIAM G. MOORHEAD, HARRIS C. FAHNESTOCK, HENRY D. COOKE, PITT COOKE, GEORGE C. THOMAS, JAMES A. GARLAND, and JAY COOKE, Jr., late trading as JAY COOKE & CO., of Philadelphia, New-York, and Washington, have conveyed and assigned all their estate and effects whatsoever, to Edwin M. Lewis, of Philadelphia, in trust for the benefit of all the creditors of said Jay Cooke, William G. Moorhead, Harris C. Fahnestock, Henry D. Cooke, Pitt Cooke, George C. Thomas, James A. Garland, and Jay Cooke, Jr., and that said conveyance was duly executed according to the provisions of the forty-third section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.—Dated, this 20th day of February, A. D. 1874.

EDWIN M. LEWIS, Trustee.
No. 427 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

NOTE.—All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment to the said Trustee; and all persons having claims against the estate to make proof thereof, as required by the provisions of the Bankrupt act, at the office of Joseph Mason, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 131 South 5th street, Philadelphia. mh25-law3wW

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 13th day of March, A. D. 1874, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of ALBERT DUNCKLE, of Jersey City, Comptroller, and State of New-Jersey, who has carried on business for six months next immediately preceding the filing of his petition at the City of Jersey City, in the County of Hudson and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at the office of the Register, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, before Isaac Dayton, Esq., Register, on the 20th day of April, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M.

OLIVER FISKE, United States Marshal,
As Messenger. Southern District of New-York.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Julia E. Seaver, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all her debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of April, A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, (corner of Nassau street,) Rooms Nos. 3 and 4, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of March, 1874.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
mh25-law3wW*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALFRED P. REYNOLDS, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued against the estate of Alfred P. Reynolds, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt, to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property by him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, to prove their debts and choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Nos. 320 and 322 Broadway, New-York City, in said district, on the 16th day of April, A. D. 1874, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.

OLIVER FISKE,
Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SOLOMON RAPP, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a second general meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt will be held at No. 7 Beekman street, New-York City, in said district, on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1874, at 2 o'clock P. M, at the office of James F. Dwight, one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, for the purpose named in the twenty-seventh section of the act of Congress, entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867.

JOHN J. BONIFACE, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES H. FINCH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before John Titus, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of James H. Finch, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York City, the 10th day of March, A. D. 1874.

JOHN SCHREYER, Assignee, No. 355 West 42d st.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DAVID G. SULLIVAN.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that a third general meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt will be held before James F. Dwight, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy in said district, at No. 7 Beekman street, New-York City, on the 15th day of April, A. D. 1874, at 11 o'clock P. M., for the purposes named in the twenty-seventh section of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867.

RICHARD WARREN, Assignee.

TO ANTIQUARIANS.—RARE OLD COINS, DOCuments, lithographs, and blots for sale. Call on FRITZ GERSTER, Reinhardt's Hotel, 2 Greenwich st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A WELSH PONY FOR SALE, TWELVE AND one-half hands; six years old; fine mane and tail; is a perfect beauty; warranted safe and kind for the most timid child; will stand by steam cars. Also, small phaeton and harness to match; goes under saddle; sold only for want of use. Apply at private stable, No. 161 East 28th st.

LANDAU AND HORSES WILL BE SOLD BElow their value, provided the owner will give assurance that the latter shall be carefully treated; all in fine order. Apply at No. 100 East 22d st.

A VICTORIA, AS GOOD AS NEW; ALSO, MAIL phaeton and harness, made by Brewster, of Broome st., for sale. No. 128 West 18th st.

A BAY HORSE FOR SALE, OVER 15.3; GENtle to any harness, double or single. Apply at No. 128 West 18th st.

BROUGHAM HORSE FOR SALE.—APPLY AT private stable, No. 1 West 36th st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

BOARD.—ON OR BEFORE APRIL 1, TWO handsome rooms on second floor, or back parlor,

ALBANY.

THE SUPPLY BILL REPORTED TO THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, March 24.—Mr. Batcheller, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the Supply bill complete this morning, and, upon his motion, it was made the special order for to-morrow night. Three millions is about the aggregate of the appropriations, which is about three-quarters of a million less than last year.

Mr. Batcheller and the other members of the committee deserve credit for the zeal and energy with which they devoted themselves to the preparation of the bill, and the spirit of economy that characterizes its provisions. Among the appropriations made is one for the new State Capitol of $1,500,000. Considerable difference of opinion existed among the members of the committee as to the amount which should be appropriated for the Capitol, while at the same time they were unanimous that the interests of the State demanded that the building should not be left any longer in its present condition. The sum appropriated will, it is expected, suffice for carrying the walls to the roof. Other appropriations are as follows:

For the Brooklyn *Daily Argus*, for publishing the proceedings of the Britton investigation and furnishing one hundred copies thereof, under the direction of the late Attorney General, the sum of one thousand two hundred dollars, and the Board of Supervisors of Kings County are directed to raise said sum so paid by taxation at their next annual meeting. For a monument to be erected at Schuylerville, Saratoga County, in commemoration of the Battle of Saratoga, the sum of fifty thousand dollars, to be paid to and expended by the Saratoga Monument Association. For the State Reformatory at Elmira, the sum of $300,000, provided the plans of the building be so changed as to render such sum sufficient to complete the centre building and the south wing, so as to receive convicts; such change of plans to be approved of and certified by the Governor and Controller. For the State Insane Asylum, at Buffalo, for the payment of such liabilities against the same as now remain unpaid, the sum of $10,000, or so much thereof as the Controller shall ascertain to be just and due. For the Managers of the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents on Randall's Island, to pay off and discharge existing liabilities against the same, the sum of $18,000. For the New-York State Institution for the Blind, at Batavia, the sum of $250, to be expended in the improvements of the grounds thereof. For the Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes, in the City of New-York, the sum of $13,565 83, the same being the amount certified to by the Superintendent of Public Instruction as due to said institution. For George Scherman, for compensation of counsel employed by him in the matter of the contested election for Member of Assembly for the Eighth District of the City and County of New-York, the sum of seven hundred and fifty dollars; for Martin Nachtman, in full, for compensation of counsel employed by him in the matter of the contested election for member of Assembly for the Eighth District of the City and County of New-York, and for his expenses incurred therein the sum of two thousand dollars; for F. B. Carpenter, of New-York City, the sum of three thousand dollars for a full-length portrait of Abraham Lincoln, with an appropriate frame, pursuant to concurrent resolution of the Legislature of 1873, to be paid whenever such portrait shall be accepted by the Lieutenant Governor and the Speaker of the Assembly. For O. T. Atwood, as counsel for the Committee on Grievances of the Assembly of 1873, upon the investigation of the petition of Stephen English against the Mutual Life Insurance Company, the sum of three hundred dollars. For Allan Pinkerton, in full, for services and disbursements, under the direction of the Governor, in the investigation of the murder of Charles G. Kelsey, at Huntington, Long Island, the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, or so much thereof as the Governor shall certify to be just and reasonable.

THE CANAL REAPPROPRIATION BILL PASSED.

This morning's session of the Senate was almost entirely devoted to the consideration of bills in Committee of the Whole and their passage in open Senate. The canal reappropriation bill, about which there has been so much discussion, was read a third time and passed.

SENATE NOTES.

The acts to incorporate the Catholic Union of New-York and the New-York Butter and Cheese Exchange were passed this morning. On the latter bill five Senators voted in the negative.

The bill authorizing the Governor to appoint ten additional notaries public for each county in the State was passed, also the bill repealing the act by which the New-York Commission of Charitable Correction was established.

Senator King introduced a bill allowing the New-York and South-side Railroad of Long Island to purchase the South-side Railroad of Long Island.

THE STATE HOMEOPATHIC INSANE ASYLUM.

The following resolution, introduced by Senator Lowery, and adopted by the Senate, is important, in view of the fact that a bill is now being pressed which appropriates $62,000 for the institution named:

Resolved, That the Trustees of the State Homeopathic Asylum for the Insane, at Middletown, within ten days, make to the Legislature a detailed statement of all receipts and expenditures, debts and liabilities of said institution during the last fiscal year thereof, and a full and accurate statement of the financial condition thereof at the date of such report, as required to do by chapter 643 of the Laws of 1873. And that said report also state whether there are any debts or liabilities which were created prior to the 15th day of May, 1872, and if so, when such debts or liabilities were incurred, the amount thereof and for what purpose incurred, and to whom they are due. Also the amount and number, and by whom made, of any private subscriptions for the benefit of said asylum, prior to the last-named date, which yet remain unpaid.

THE CHARGES AGAINST SENATOR COE.

Senator Lowery, from the special committee appointed to investigate the charges of bribery made against Senator Coe by a Brooklyn newspaper, reported to-day that the charges could not be substantiated. The correspondent of the paper in question will be deprived of his seat in the Senate.

THE CAPTAIN OF THE PORT.

Senator King introduced a bill amending the law in relation to the Captain of the Port and Harbor Masters of New-York, by providing that, by and with the consent of the Senate, the Governor may appoint a Captain of the Port of New-York and twelve Harbor Masters, eleven of whom shall reside in New-York City or Brooklyn, and one in Long Island City.

THE HOUSE RAILROAD COMMITTEE.

The Assembly Railroad Committee held a meeting to-day, probably to discuss the situation, as the members say that no business was transacted. Mr. Eastman says that he will introduce the resolution calling his Rapid-transit bill from the committee. Strong efforts, he states, have been made to induce him to forego his intention.

THE FERRY BILL.

Mr. Daly's Ferry bill, providing for a reduction of rates and increased transportation facilities on the Tenth and Twenty-third Street Ferries, was unanimously ordered to a third reading.

THE COUNTY TREASURERS BILL.

The Senate, in Committee of the Whole, this evening, considered the Assembly bill in relation to County Treasurers. After a long discussion it was progressed.

THE BILL FOR THE CONSOLIDATION OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.

The Committee on Cities of both Houses of the Legislature met to-day and heard arguments regarding the bill providing for the consolidation of New-York and Brooklyn. Mr. John Winslow, of Brooklyn, spoke in favor of the measure. Alderman Fisher, also of Brooklyn, opposed, at the same time saying that in doing so he was echoing the sentiments of a majority of the tax-payers of his city. Dexter A. Hawkins tried to speak, but Senator Coe, a member of the committee, would not allow him to do so, stating that the time of the gentlemen present could not be wasted in listening to the paid "emissaries" of New-York politicians.

THE REASSESSMENT OF TAXABLE PROPERTY.

The Senate Committee on Cities have still under consideration the bill to reassess taxable property in New-York City. It is not probable that the bill will come from the committee until next week.

PROSPECT PARK ASSESSMENTS.

Ex-District Attorney Tracy, of Brooklyn, came before the Judiciary Committee of the Senate this afternoon and was heard in favor of the bill which legalizes the assessment of $25,000 of the Prospect Park expenses on the town of Flatbush. Judge Lott spoke in opposition. It is probable that the bill will be reported adversely.

SOLDIERS OF 1812.

The Finance Committee will to-morrow report for the consideration of the Senate the bill to appropriate $100,000 for the benefit of the soldiers of 1812.

HARLEM RAILROAD FARES.

There will be a hearing in the Senate Chamber at 2 o'clock P. M. Thursday to act on Senator Gross' bill for the reduction of fares on the Harlem Railroad. The committees of both Houses will meet in joint session.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

PROGRESS OF THE INVESTIGATION—TESTIMONY RELATING TO THE PAVING CONTRACTS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The District Investigation Committee has been hard at work this week, and has taken a large amount of testimony in quantity, of rather an indifferent quality for the purposes of the memorialists. Their testimony on the first charge, which is the most serious of the charges yet filed, is nearly all in, and they have thus far presented nothing proving, or tending to prove, any corruption or want of integrity on the part of any member of the District Government. It is clear enough that some of the contractors tried to shirk, and to use bad and cheap materials, and that some other would-be contractors are sore because their applications for contracts were denied. One of the latter testified before the committee to-day, and as an incident to his evidence admitted that for the concrete pavement about the Agricultural Department of the Government, laid some years ago, he made in profits $4,000 out of the $6,000 which he received, and that upon another occasion at Annapolis, for work that cost about $700 he had received $4,300. These profits he considered satisfactory, and said he would have been glad to continue, if the Board of Public Works had not come in and "rooted him out." Most of the testimony presented is about as frivolous as this. The committee has not yet decided whether it will require Mr. Kilbourn to disclose the names of the persons for whom he holds real estate in trust. If the counsel of the memorialists would say to the committee, as they would be obliged to say in court under similar circumstances, that they intended to connect the trasactions about which evidence is wanted with the District Government, there would be no hesitation in deciding to compel a reply; but the counsel refuse to make this statement, and it is clear that they have no knowledge of the evidence that would be given, but only have a hope that it might aid their purposes. The developments of the investigation thus far are too trivial to be interesting or worthy of writing about as matters of news. Those engaged in pressing the investigation are thus far compelled to make the most of matters comparatively inconsequential.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, March 24.—The District Investigation Committee this morning examined Thornton Smith, one of the unsuccessful bidders for concrete paving contracts. He testified that the pavement laid by C. E. Evans at the corner of Pennsylvania avenue and Madison place was inferior to that in front of the Arlington Hotel, the latter being the required standard, although paid for at the same rate.

Franklin Mace, of Maryland, testified that Evans & Co. had not paid him the royalty claimed by him as the owner of the Scharf pavement patent, and that the pavement laid by that company was composed of inferior material.

Louis Clephane was examined by counsel for the memorialists with the view of showing that he went on various contractors' bonds for amounts larger than the total value of his property at the time. He testified that he was worth not to exceed $50,000, and that he supposed he had signed bonds amounting to $150,000 in the aggregate. The committee took a recess.

On the reassembling of the committee counsel for the memorialists offered in evidence extracts from the published report of the assets of Jay Cooke & Co., showing the extent of the interest of that firm in the Maryland Freestone and Mining Company.

John O. Evans was then examined in reference to the transactions of the various paving associations with which he has been connected. He produced his books, and explained their contents to the committee, and gave, at considerable length, a history of his partnership operations in the paving business in this city. The capital with which the witness' partnership operated was partly furnished by the witness and partly raised on the joint notes of the partners. There has been no dividend of partnership profits, the major part of which is due the firm from the Board of Public Works. Witness is an old contractor; has been a long time in that business. There was never any secret or other arrangement between the witness and the Board of Public Works by which he or his partners were to obtain contracts. He said: "The old material used by us, taken out of Pennsylvania avenue, was of no material use to us. The board had to take up the cobble-stone pavement, and they gave it to us for removing it, and we broke it up to form the base of the concrete pavement." Witness had no interest whatever in the passage of the Sewer act by the Legislature, nor any interest in any real estate operations of Kilbourne & Latta. There was no truth in the statement that witness was ever favored over other contractors by the board. When the contracts were first let the board used unprepared wood. After a time they decided to have the wood blocks Burnettized, and the price of paving was increased so as to cover the cost of Burnettizing. Witness was interested in the Portland Stone Company, and would like to give away his stock in that company. Evans explained in full the process of laying his concrete pavements and its cost showing its character for durability. There is five times the travel over the concrete pavement on Pennsylvania avenue that there is over that in front of the Arlington House. Witness did not know anything about the pavement laid by Thornton Smith in the Agricultural Grounds. The pavement on Pennsylvania avenue cost about $2 60 per yard, and witness received $3 20 per yard, subject to the cost of keeping it in repair for three years. The profits of similar work done by witness on New-York avenue were about twelve and a half per cent. The relative percentage of profits on this work is from fifteen to twenty cents per yard. Witness furnished asphalt for the work on Pennsylvania avenue west of Fifteenth street. A portion of the asphalt was from Trinidad, and a portion was Cuban asphalt, from Taylor & Co., of New-York. Witness never paid nor agreed to pay to any member of the Board of Public Works any money to secure a contract. Never divided or proposed to divide profits with any of them. Witness has no interest in the contracts of C. E. Evans & Co., and C. E. Evans is no relation of witness.

The witness was interrogated by Mr. Wilson at length relative to the work done by the board around Government property, and called the attention of counsel for the board to the appropriations made by Congress to reimburse the board for this class of work; also, to the fact that within a few days after the passage of such appropriation the major part thereof was paid out by the board on account of other and entirely different work.

Mr. Huntington stated that this matter was susceptible of an easy and satisfactory explanation, and would be adverted to by the counsel for the board at the earliest practicable moment.

Mr. Abrahams, called by the memorialists, testified as to his relations to John O. Evans. Was his foreman in the latter part of 1871. Superintended the Pennsylvania avenue work west of Fifteenth street done by Mr. Evans. The majority of the base was broken cobble-stones, and the witness did not think it was a proper base for the pavement. Witness was in Mr. Evans' employ about three months. The asphalt used was of inferior quality. Witness formerly superintended the work of the Scharf Pavement Company in New-York. Witness several times discussed the quality of the materials used in the Pennsylvania avenue pavement, but Mr. Evans did not take witness' advice in the matter. Witness subsequently was in the employ of C. E. Evans, and also of Thomas Lewis. The work done by J. O. Evans since the Pennsylvania avenue work was done is generally very good. Connecticut avenue was paved by C. E. Evans. It is a bad pavement, and witness thinks the board did not favor the property-owners much in that locality by giving them that pavement. John O. Evans' pavement compares well generally with the best of the concrete pavements laid in this city. Witness has seen the pavement laid in the Agricultural Grounds, and it would not stand anything. Witness could not lay a concrete pavement for seventy-five cents a yard.

At 4:45 P. M. an adjournment took place.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CONGREGATIONAL COUNCIL.

MEETING AT CLINTON AVENUE CHURCH YESTERDAY EVENING—MR. BEECHER INVITED TO ATTEND.

The Clinton Avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, was crowded last night, on the occasion of the organization of the National Congregational Council, called by the Pastors and committees of the first-named church and the Church of the Pilgrims, to advise them on the following questions:

First—Is it in accordance with the order and usage of Congregationalism that a member may terminate his membership in a church by absenting himself from its services and communion; or is a corporate and consenting action on the part of the church necessary to the termination of such membership?

Second—During the voluntary absence of a member from the ordinances, if specific charges of grossly unchristian conduct are presented against him by a brother in the church, to which charges he declines to answer, is it in accordance with the order and usage of Congregationalism that the church shall withhold inquiry as to the alleged wickedness, and in the face of such public assertion of his offenses, shall treat him as if still unaccused, dropping his name from its list without reflection upon him?

Third—When such a member is charged with having circulated and promoted scandals derogatory of the Christian integrity of the Pastor, and injurious to the reputation of the church; if he be publicly released by the church which he confronts without examination of the facts, and without censure, from all further responsibility to it, has the rule of Christ in the eighteenth chapter of Matthew, concerning the treatment of the trespassing brother as commonly directed in Congregational churches been maintained, or is it distinctly disregarded in a case which called for its careful observance?

Fourth—Was the action of the Plymouth Church in the case of discipline issued by it, Oct. 31, as presented in the published documents, in accordance with the order and usages of Congregational churches; or was it an apparent departure from these, tending in the circumstances to injure and offend other churches in fellowship, and warranting apprehensions and remonstrances on our part?

Fifth—In view of the aforesaid action of Plymouth Church, and in view of the fact that this has been maintained in accordance with its customary policy, what is the duty concerning that church to the churches calling this council? Especially, what is their duty in regard to continuing their fellowship with it?

Sixth—In view of the resolution adopted by Plymouth Church, Dec. 5, in which its rules are interpreted publicly and with authority as relieving all other churches from responsibility for the doctrine, order and discipline of that church, and that church from all responsibility for those of other churches, what is the duty concerning that church of the churches calling the present council? Especially, what action, if any, should they take to relieve themselves from the mutually responsible connection with it in which they have stood before the Christian public?

Seventh—Have the churches calling this council acted, in its judgment, in substantial accordance with the principles of Congregationalism, as set forth in authorized platforms of polity in the remonstrances and requests addressed by them to the Plymouth Church? or in what respect, if any, have they erred toward that church, and departed from these principles in the representations which they have made to it?

At 7:30 P. M. Dr. Budington opened the proceedings by welcoming the assembled Pastors and delegates, whom he designated as impartial representatives of sister churches, and asked to place themselves in the places of himself and Dr. Storrs, through the statements received, and thereon to give the best advice possible in the premises.

Dr. Stern, of Amherst College, was chosen temporary Chairman, and Dr. Quint as Scribe. The latter then read the roll, and as it was necessarily incomplete, representatives were requested to hand up their names, which were afterward read off, and showed the following to be present:

Central Church, Boston, Rev. John DeWitt, Pastor, Deacon Thomas H. Russell, delegate; Second Congregationalist, Norwich, Conn., Pastor and delegate not present; Congregationalist, Homer, N. Y., Deacon Manley Hobart, delegate; First Congregationalist, Columbus, Ohio, Pastor, Rev. Robert G. Hutchins, delegate, Deacon B. D. Hills; First Congregationalist, Hartford, E. H. Richardson, Pastor, Calvin Day, delegate; Park Congregationalist, Hartford, Conn., Nath. J. Burton, Pastor, Deacon Thomas W. Russell, delegate; Union, Boston, Associate Pastor, Rev. Henry L. Parson, Abner Kingman, delegate; Second Congregationalist, New-London, Rev. O. E. Daggett, Pastor, Ames Collins, delegate; Amherst College, Prof. W. S. Tyler, delegate; Old South, Boston, Dr. J. M. Manning, Pastor, Deacon Plummer, delegate; Harlem Congregationalist, Rev. S. J. Virgin, Pastor, Erastus F. Brown, delegate; First Congregationalist, Cambridgeport, Mass., Rev. W. S. Carr, Pastor, Rev. C. Cushing, delegate; Calvinist, Worcester, Mass., Henry M. Wheeler, delegate; State Street, Portland, Me., Edward T. Hincks, Pastor, Theo. R. Hays, delegate; South Church, Concord, N. H., S. L. Blake, Pastor, Deacon G. Maquestion, delegate; Providence Central, Rev. Geo. Harris, Pastor, F. W. Carpenter, delegate; First, Washington, D. C., J. E. Rankin, Pastor, A. L. Barber, delegate; Central, Boston, Edwards Church, Northampton, Mass., Gordon Hall, Pastor, Deacon W. H. Stoddard, delegate; Second, Detroit, S. M. Freeland, Pastor, Irving Palmer, delegate; Broadway Church, Norwich, Conn., Rev. Daniel Merriman, Pastor, Albert S. Bowles, delegate; South Church, Springfield, Mass., S. G. Buckingham, Pastor; Beneficent Church, Providence, R. I., James G. Vose, Pastor, Robert B. Chambers, delegate; Union Church, Providence, R. I., Kingsley Irving, Pastor, Hon. A. C. Barstow, delegate; South Congregational, Brooklyn, Henry M. Stone, delegate; Belleville Avenue, Newark, N. J., Rev. Geo. B. Boynton, Pastor, J. S. Dennison, delegate; First Congregational, Newark, N. J., Wm. B. Brown, Pastor, Rev. Geo. Brown, delegate; Broadway Tabernacle, New-York, Wm. M. Taylor, Pastor, Deacon W. H. Smith, delegate; Elm Place, Brooklyn, Isaac Clark, Pastor; First, Bridgeport, Rev. Chas. Ray Palmer, Pastor, Dr. Atwater, delegate; First, Pittsfield, Mass., E. O. Bartlett, Pastor, Thos. Colt, delegate; High Street, Lowell, Mass., Owen Street, Pastor, Nathan Crosby, delegate; First, Cambridge, Mass., Rev. Alexander McKenzie, Pastor; First Church, Burlington, Vt., Rev. L. C. Bristow, Pastor; First Church, Montpelier, Vt., W. H. Lord, Pastor, J. C. Emery, delegate; Eliott Church, Boston, J. Russell Bradford, delegate; First Church, Jersey City, G. B. Wilcox, Pastor, Jonathan Dickson, delegate, Winslow Ames, alternate; Montclair, N. J., A. H. Bradford, Pastor, Rev. H. Q. Butterfield, delegate; North Church, New-Haven, Edw. Hawes, Pastor, Prof. Henry M. Day, delegate; North Church, New-Bedford, Mass., John Hastings, delegate; State Street Church, Brooklyn, Isaac C. Meserve, Pastor, L. S. Robbins, delegate; First Church, New-Haven, Leonard Bacon, D. D., Pastor, H. C. Kingsley, delegate; New-England Church, Brooklyn, Jno. H. Lockwood, Pastor, Rev. Simeon S. Justlin, delegate; First Church, New-London, Conn., Theo. P. Field, Pastor, Samuel Dermis, delegate; Binghamton, N. Y., Edw. Taylor, Pastor, Wm. B. Edwards, delegate; Winter Street Church, Bath, Me., John C. Fisk, Pastor; North Congregational, Springfield, Mass., Rich. G. Greene, Pastor, Timothy M. Brown, delegate; Union Church, Worcester, Mass., E. Cutler, Pastor, P. L. Moen, delegate; Congregational Church, Auderville Seminary, John L. Taylor, Pastor, Prof. Egbert C. Smyth, delegate; Trinity Church, Orange, N. J., Geo. E. Adams, Pastor; South Congregational, Brooklyn, A. J. Lyman, Acting Pastor, Henry M. Storrs, D. D., delegate; Central Church, Bangor, Me., J. S. Wheelwright, delegate; Second Church, Oberlin, Ohio, Henry Cowles, delegate; Lee Avenue Church, Brooklyn, Theo. J. Holmes, Pastor, Deacon H. C. Hodgson, delegate; North Church, Portsmouth, N. H., Carlos Martin, Pastor, John S. Rand, delegate; Second Church, Bridgeport, Conn., Deacon Edward Sterling, delegate; First Church, Bridgeport, Conn., D. D. F. Atwater, delegate; First Church, Brunswick, Me., E. H. Boyington, Pastor; Plymouth Church, Syracuse, A. F. Beard, Pastor, Peter Burns, delegate; State Street Church, Portland, T. R. Hayes delegate; First Church, Northampton, Mass., Wm. S. Leavitt, Pastor, Hon. S. C. Spaulding, delegate; First Church, Albany, W. S. Smart, Pastor, Hon. B. R. Wood, delegate; Homer, N. Y., Wm. A. Robinson, Pastor; Second Parish Church, Portland, Me., Jas. M. Palmer, delegate; Phillips Church, Boston, Choate Burnham, delegate; Elm place, Brooklyn, H. H. Van Dyke, delegate; Second Church, Oberlin, Ohio, H. Mead, Pastor; Congregational Church, Rutland, Vt., James G. Johnson, Pastor; High Street, Portland, Me., Jas. B. Libby, delegate; Shawmut Church, Boston, E. B. Webb, Pastor, Hon. Charles Demond, delegate; Second Church, St. Johnsbury, Vt., Charles M. Southgate, Pastor, Deacon C. M. Stone, delegate; Second Church, Bridgeport, Conn., Edward Johnson, Pastor; First Church, Fairfield, Conn., E. E. Rankin, Pastor, Henry T. Curtiss, delegate; First Evangelical, Cambridgeport, Mass., Rev. Wm. S. Carr, Pastor, Christopher Cushing, delegate; First Church, Detroit, Judge C. J. Walker, delegate; Orange Valley Church, New-Jersey, John Wylie and Robert H. Thayer, delegates; Rev. D. B. Coe, New-York; Rev. John Pike Revoley, Michigan; John M. Boardman, Chicago; Jas. H. Fairchild, Oberlin, Ohio; Wm. M. Barbour, Bangor, Me.; W. E. Merriman, Ripon, Wis.; Henry M. Dexter, Boston; Ray Palmer, New-York.

On motion of Dr. Dexter, of Boston, two Moderators were then chosen, and were Dr. Leonard Bacon, of New-Haven, and Judge C. J. Walker, of Detroit. The former received 60 and the latter 81 votes. Dr. Quint and Rev. J. C. Meserve were elected Scribe and Assistant Scribe.

Dr. W. H. Lord, of Montpelier, Vt., moved the suspension of the reading of the "lettermissive," which was adopted. Dr. Bacon then formally opened the proceedings with prayer for a blessing on the council's deliberations. At its conclusion, Dr. Marshall, of Providence, asked for the reading of the missive, and it was read. Prof. Smyth, of Andover, then stated to the council that in his and the judgments of many delegates, the great question to be first decided was the council's exact position toward Plymouth Church. He wished very much that, without departing from the charter or "letter missive," they could manifest a spirit of kindness to Plymouth Church. Therefore he offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Plymouth Church be invited, with the consent of the Committee of the Churches, to present its views, orally, before the Council, on the questions presented in the letter missive by its Pastor, and such committee as it may appoint, and by the same committee to furnish such information concerning the action referred to in these questions as the council may request.

Rev. Mr. Martin rose to a point of order to ask whether the council could proceed before disposing of the question as to whether it was *ex parte* or mutual. A discussion here followed as to the character of the council, and whether Plymouth Church had declined a mutual meeting after all reasonable efforts had been made to induce it to accept. This was taken part in by Rev. Messrs. DeWitt, Rankin, and Smith. It was interrupted, however, by Mr. Rankin, who offered the following substitute:

Whereas, This council—though convened at the instance of two of our most important and influential churches, presided over by two of our ablest, sincerest, and respectable Pastors—though technically *ex parte*, is in no proper sense partisan; and,

Whereas, The question to be submitted to its decision relates to the administration of discipline in another of our churches, no less important and influential, and presided over by a Pastor, whose reputation and influence are dear to all our churches, and to all true Christians the world over; and,

Whereas, The council is desirous of discovering some method of removing all misunderstanding and prejudices between our brethren, as well as correcting errors in discipline, if such exist, therefore,

Resolved, That we cordially invite the Pastor and members of the Plymouth Church to accept the council now convened as mutual, and to submit all differences between themselves and the Clinton Avenue and the Church of the Pilgrims of the city to its advice and discrimination, promising so far as possible to extend them all the rights and privileges of original parties in the calling of this council; also,

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to convey these resolutions to the Plymouth Church, and to kindly urge the acceptance of the same, and that when the council adjourn it be to 11 o'clock to-morrow morning to await the report of the committee.

Dr. Storrs claimed that the council was neither mutual nor *ex parte*. It was an advisory one, to which he and the other parties to the call would be happy to invite Plymouth Church, and accord its representatives all the privileges enjoyed by any committee on the floor of an open session. This, too, was followed by long discussions consequent on numerous amendments proposed to be effected either by striking out or interpolating words in the original resolution. Rev. Mr. Rankin withdrew his resolution in favor of Prof. Smyth's, which was finally adopted, with scarce a dissentient voice. Dr. Quint and Prof. Smyth were appointed a committee to convey the council's resolve to Plymouth Church, and after some minor business the council adjourned until 9:30 this morning, when a resolution offered by Dr. Dexter, characterizing the council as advisory, will be discussed.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Mayor Havemeyer is said to be still looking for a candidate for Police Commissioner. It is deemed probable that he will not send in a name to the Board of Aldermen on Thursday.

The receipts of cotton at this port yesterday, as bulletined at the Cotton Exchange, were as follows: From Galveston, 828 bales; Baltimore, 260 bales; by railway, 667 bales; total, 1,755 bales.

The programme of exercises at the moiety meeting under the auspices of the New-York Chamber of Commerce, to be held at Steinway Hall to-morrow night, had not been completed yesterday. The meeting will undoubtedly be largely attended.

The arrivals of steerage passengers at Castle Garden yesterday were as follows: Republic, from Liverpool, 200; Egypt, Queenstown and Liverpool, 231; total, 431. The Wyoming, from Liverpool, which arrived late Monday afternoon, landed 122 immigrants.

A letter was received by Mayor Havemeyer yesterday from the foreman of an iron-foundry in Harrisburg, Penn., stating that forty "puddlers" can find work in the establishment. The writer also states that many members of that trade have recently received free soup in this City.

A paragraph recently published in THE TIMES in reference to the Colvocoresses case, and copied from a Hartford paper, we are informed was incorrect in so far as it stated that the North-western Mutual Life was the last company to agree to a compromise with the heirs of the deceased.

On next Friday evening the ladies and gentlemen connected with the Union Temperance Prayer-meeting, in the Chapel of the Church of the Strangers, will present Rev. Dr. Deems, Pastor of the church, with a silver pitcher and salver, as a recognition of his services in their cause.

The hearing of the Lozier will case was continued yesterday before Surrogate Hutchings. Several witnesses were examined by the contestants to prove that the signature to the will was not that of the decedent. They all said it was much better written than any of hers they had ever seen.

The usual semi-annual book-trade sale opened at George A. Leavitt & Co.'s sales-rooms yesterday with Appleton's catalogue of scientific, standard, and miscellaneous works. To-day the sale will commence with works contained in the catalogue of Estes & Lauriat, Washington street, Boston.

At a meeting of the Board of Managers of the New-York Produce Exchange, yesterday, it was decided that a committee of ten members be appointed to proceed to Albany and represent the Exchange in opposition to the adoption of the Canal Funding amendment now pending in the Legislature.

In a case tried before Judge Joachimsen and a jury, in the Marine Court, yesterday, it was held that a note given by a wife in payment of a debt upon which her husband was under arrest, and indorsed by her husband, was valid as against the wife, and could be enforced against her separate property.

The fourth annual report of the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital states that the average of out patients treated daily for the year was 41; days' board to charity patients, 627; days' board to pay patients, 2,870; total days' board to patients, 3,497; number of house patients, 19; average daily patients for year, 9½.

Saturday's out-going European fleet will consist of six steamers, viz.: Republic, White Star Line; City of Brooklyn, Inman Line; Australia, Anchor Line; Mosel, North German Lloyds; Egypt, National Line, and Great Western, Bristol Line. After next month the Saturday fleet will average a dozen steamers.

The seventh annual report of the Midnight Mission has been issued, and it shows the good work which has been accomplished by the organization. There are now some 25 inmates of the Mission; 160 were admitted last year, 31 were sent to situations, 46 to other institutions, 11 to their homes, and 49 left of their own accord.

The Woman's Social Educational Society held a meeting yesterday to discuss the feasibility of establishing free Kindergartens in this City. Outside of some simple suggestions, nothing definite was arrived at. A paper on the subject will be read at the next meeting by a lady thoroughly acquainted with this system of teaching.

The following gentlemen were yesterday re-elected Directors of the German-American Insurance Company for the current year: E. W. Corlies, W. A. Weichers, John A. Stewart, Herman Funke, Carl F. Ackerman, Levi Rosenfeld, Lowell Lincoln, Max Heidelbach, G. Hilton Scribner, James M. Dunbar, Levi S. Leiter, and Charles Mali.

The German saloon-keepers of the Twenty-second Ward held a meeting yesterday afternoon, and enrolled additional names in their protective organization, which now numbers nearly 200. Meetings of saloon-keepers were also held in the Third, Seventh, Eighth, and Seventeenth Wards, and in several other districts, to complete their respective organizations.

The contradiction of the rumor that Gen. Funk and certain officers of the Ninty-sixth Regiment were to be cashiered, which was published exclusively in THE TIMES of yesterday, has been confirmed by Gen. Stonehouse, of the Adjutant General's office, who stated to Col. Severance, of the Twenty-fifth Regiment, Albany, that the rumor was without foundation.

The annoying clouds of dust which were blown through the streets yesterday, rendering walking so unpleasant, are simply attributable to the neglect of the Street-cleaning Bureau. If the dust had been removed, or the streets sprinkled, out-door exercise would be endurable. As it was it was blinding and suffocating, and one of the most disagreeable of March days.

It is stated that the various Atlantic steamship companies have in consideration the question of adopting a southern route between Europe and this country. Recent disasters, and the testimony of the Inman Line that in four years they have found no ice along the southerly route, leads steamship agents here to the belief that the southerly course will soon be adopted.

The teachers and pupils of Female Evening School No. 24 have resolved to lend their support to the great work of charity which is now spreading throughout the City. For that purpose they propose to give a vocal and musical exhibition to-morrow evening at the Cooper Institute. The proceeds of the entertainment are to be devoted to the relief of the poor of the Sixth Ward.

Yesterday forenoon the Grand Jury were occupied taking the testimony of Police officers and other witnesses in relation to the disreputable houses in the neighborhood of the public schools in the Eighth and Fifteenth Wards. The District Attorney is determined to take prompt and decisive action when the result of the deliberations of the Grand Jury is made known.

A married woman named Mary Handley was found dead on the floor of her room at No. 389 Eighth avenue yesterday morning. Although no marks of violence could be found on the body the Police arrested the woman's husband, Michael Handley, who reported the case at the station-house. A post-mortem examination, made yesterday afternoon, showed that death resulted from uremia, and Handley was discharged.

The report that the Ways and Means Committee at Washington had recommended fixing the duties on still wines at fifty cents per gallon, is doubted. The Wine and Spirit Traders' Society of this City have been urging that the duty be fixed at forty cents per gallon and $1 50 per case, and the Secretary of the Treasury had sent a letter to the committee favoring the wishes of the society as a matter of justice and a means of adding to the revenue from that source.

Jeremiah O'Brien was held for trial yesterday by Justice Flammer, at Essex Market Police Court, on a charge of highway robbery. The complainant, James Coyle, stated that himself and O'Brien served as seamen on board the ship Bentis, just arrived from Liverpool. He met O'Brien accidentally on Monday night, and they went along Water street. When in Roosevelt street O'Brien garroted him and robbed him of $54. Both parties were almost drunk when in court yesterday.

Under the auspices of a convention of trades-unions, recently formed to denounce the United States Government Supervising Architect Mullett, on account of his alleged violation of the Eight-hour law, a mass-meeting of the working men of this City is to be held at the large hall of the Cooper Institute, this evening, to agitate against a repeal of the Eight-hour law, and to demonstrate that the working men of New-York do not sympathize with Communist agitators and the Internationals; also, that no strikes are in contemplation during the Spring.

Advices were received at the rooms of the New-York Cheap Transportation Association yesterday that the convention of delegates from the North-western States to consider the problem of national cheap transportation, assembled at Rock Island, Ill., at 11:30 A. M., yesterday, Mr. James M. Allen in the chair temporarily. Also that the delegates present numbered about 1,000. The New-York association proposes to send a written expression of its views on the subject, and will be in communication with the convention during the session.

BROOKLYN.

There were 73,648 visitors at Prospect Park last week, and 29,785 on Sunday.

The Philharmonic Society will give a rehearsal at the Academy of Music this afternoon.

The United States Eastern District Court will be adjourned this morning until Monday next.

Mrs. Anna B. Holmes, who died on the 14th inst., at her residence in Jay street, has bequeathed $37,000 to the benevolent institutions of Brooklyn.

Catharine Daly, convicted of perjury, in the Court of Sessions, on Friday last, was yesterday morning sentenced to three years and six months in the Penitentiary, by Judge Moore.

Mayor Hunter has signified his intention of approving the resolution passed by the Aldermen on Monday, appropriating $27,848 50, to provide eleven mounted policemen for outlying districts of the city.

Yesterday, Mayor Hunter and Commissioner Campbell visited the Wallabout improvement, in company with Harbor Commissioner Blunt, for the purpose of demonstrating to that gentleman the injury being done to the Wallabout Basin by the filling in of the Government swamp lands in that vicinity.

The annual meeting for the election of Directors of the New-York and Brooklyn Ferry Company was held yesterday at the Eleventh Ward Bank, Avenue D and Tenth street, New-York, when the following-named gentlemen were duly elected for the ensuing year: George Law, James Murphy, William Layton, Joseph J. O'Donohue, Richard Poillon, Seymour L. Husted, Andrew V. Stout, J. G. Jenkins, and Charles Wall. A meeting will be held next week for the election of President and officers.

A petition, signed by a committee of the property owners within the district of assessment for the improvement of Gowanus Canal, for presentation to the Board of Aldermen, states that the petitioners are willing to do everything that is fair, just, and equitable, insisting only that they shall not be assessed for the dredging and docking-in in front of public streets which are open and used for public travel to the canal, and that the petitioners shall not be assessed for the dredging below Percival street, which was of no particular benefit to the canal, and was done by the Commissioners under misapprehension, and closing with a prayer that the subject be referred to an Aldermanic committee, with power to recommend to the Legislature a bill which will protect the rights of all parties and finally settle the question.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A grange of the Patrons of Husbandry has been organized at Golden's Bridge, under the name of Golden's Bridge Grange, with the following officers: Master, George B. Slocum; Overseer, George E. Todd; Lecturer, Lewis E. Horton; Steward, F. W. Miller; Assistant Steward, George Mead; Chaplain, Rev. R. H. Travis; Treasurer, Lewis Travis; Secretary, George G. Parker; Gate-keeper, E. S. Wilson; Ceres, Miss Nettie Slocum; Pomona, Miss Phebe Travis; Flora, Miss Lucretia Riggs; Lady Assistant Steward, Mrs. F. W. Miller.

Detectives Elder and Field, of New-York, who recently started for Key West with a requisition for Shang Campbell, one of the gang of masked burglars charged with robbing the residence of the Emmett family at New-Rochelle in December last, are reported to be on their way back with the prisoner. He succeeded in effecting his escape from Millard's saloon, on Canal street, at the time of the raid upon that den, and fled to Key West, where his detection was brought about by his commission of some new offense. He will be conveyed to White Plains and lodged in the Westchester County Jail to await his trial, in April, for his complicity with Dan. Kelly, Patsey Conroy, and —— Griffin, already convicted and sent to State Prison.

LONG ISLAND.

Hon. John J. Armstrong, County Judge of Queens, is lying dangerously ill at his residence in Jamaica with a severe attack of erysipelas.

Capt. George Carll, of Northport, has now in process of construction a schooner-rigged vessel, to be used exclusively for the Mediterranean trade.

NEW-JERSEY.

John and Hannah Carter, the two children who were so severely burned Sunday, in Camden, by a bottle of oil thrown on the stove by their mother while intoxicated, have since died in consequence of their injuries. Their father and mother have both been committed for trial.

William Snyder, the burglar who was shot by Mr. C. E. Clark while trying to rob his house, died yesterday at the County Jail, in Newark, in consequence of his injuries. He was twenty-six years of age, and a resident of Newark, where he was born. Just before his death he expressed remorse for his criminal life, and held a very affecting interview with his mother and sister. The latter reside at No. 190 Prince street, and are said to be very respectable people. Coroner Munn will hold an inquest to-day.

At an early hour yesterday morning a thief gained an entrance to the residence of Frederick Beckman, No. 328 Straight street, Paterson, and meeting Miss Laura Beckman, aged twenty, who was the only person in the house at the time, demanded $10. The young lady said she had no money, when the ruffian pulled a razor from his pocket and attacked her with it, slashing her hands and finger two or three times, cutting her severely. She then handed him a five-dollar bill, but he declared he wanted more, and attempted to cut her throat on her refusal to give him any more. He was finally frightened away by hearing some noise in the adjoining room, and succeeded in making his escape.

THE FUGITIVE JERSEY TREASURER.

Hon. George H. Fanier, the member of the Jersey City Board of Finance who went to Mexico in pursuit of Hamilton, the absconding Treasurer, has returned, and he gives an interesting recital of his experience during his absence. On arriving at Brownsville he formed a junction with Inspector Murphy, and the two called upon Col. Harris, the Collector of the Port, who promised them his assistance in capturing Hamilton. The following day they went to Matamoras and secured the aid of Col. Wilson, the United States Consul. After a consultation it was deemed advisable that Mr. Fanier should call upon Cortinas, the Mayor of Matamoras, and he did so. Cortinas received him courteously, and expressed his willingness to afford him all the aid in his power, but at the same time assured him that Hamilton was not in the city, while at the same time Mr. Fanier knew that he was telling him a falsehood. Fanier, Murphy, and the Consul then waited upon Judge Justi Trarenio, Col. Christo, the commandant of the Mexican forces, and three Alcades, or Under Mayors, and solicited their aid, but they did not dare to act, evidently through fear of Cortinas. Señor Monteil, one of the Alcades, on being informed of the result of the interview with Cortinas, hastily and positively declined to have anything to do with the case, and informed the gentlemen confidentially that Cortinas was a man who lived not by the observance of the law, but by the accident of bad government. The Mexican authorities are powerless to extradite Hamilton while he remains under Cortinas' protection, and Cortinas will protect him so long as his money holds out. Mr. Fanier is under the impression that Hamilton's life is in constant danger from the lawless men who surround him, and who would not hesitate to murder him for the large amount of money he is known to have in his possession. Inspector Murphy has gone to Brazos in the hope that Hamilton will venture from his place of concealment, and if so, he will make another effort to capture him.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CHARLESTON, March 24.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 16c.; Low Middling, 15⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 14⅝c.; net receipts, 572 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 3,159 bales; coastwise, 35 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 38,505 bales.

SAVANNAH, March 24.—Cotton a shade easier; Middling, 15 15-16c.; net receipts, 1,082 bales; exports, to the Continent, 1,165 bales; coastwise, 311 bales; sales, 1,683 bales; stock, 64,097 bales.

GALVESTON, March 24.—Cotton strong, fair demand; Good Ordinary, 14⅝c.; Middling, 16⅞c.; net receipts, 795 bales; exports, coastwise, 100 bales; sales, 3,500 bales; stock, 73,043 bales.

MEMPHIS, March 24.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Low Middling, 14¾c.@15¼c.; receipts, 906 bales; shipments, 899 bales; stock, 48,292 bales.

HAVANA MARKETS.

HAVANA, March 24.—Exchange opened as follows: On the United States, 60 days, currency, 103@103½ premium; short sight, 106@107 premium; 60 days, gold, 125@126 premium; short sight, 131@132 premium; on London, 155@158 premium; on Paris, 124@125 premium.

Evening.—Exchange continues to rise, and closed at the following quotations: On the United States, 60 days, currency, 106@108 premium; short sight, 110@112 premium; 60 days, gold, 132@134 premium; short sight, 135@137 premium; on London, 160@162 premium; on Paris, 130@132 premium; Spanish gold, 140 premium. Sugar—No. 12 Dutch Standard, 17@17½ reals per arroba.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CHICAGO, March 24.—Cattle firm and active; closed fairly active; receipts, 4,000; an extra lot sold at $6 35; Fair to Extra Corn-fed City, $3 90@$4 90; Good to Extra Shipping, $5@$6 35; other lots of Extra sold at $5 90@$6 10. Hogs—Receipts, 11,000; market dull and weak for inferior; active and a shade firmer for choice assorted lots; sales chiefly at $5 25@$5 40; choice lots, $6@$6 15. Sheep—Receipts, 1,400; market active and firm for Good to Extra Shipping at $5 50@$7 50.

WATERTOWN CATTLE MARKET.

WATERTOWN, Mass., March 24.—Beef Cattle—Receipts, 524 head. The market is a shade better than last week, with an advance of nearly ½c. ℔ lb. Sales choice at $10 25@$10 50; extra, $9 50@$10; first quality, $8 50@$9; second quality, $7@$8; third quality, $6@$6 50. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,463 head. There was some improvement in the market, and dealers claim an advance of ½c. ℔ lb. on Sheep. Sales of Sheep, in loss, at $4@$5 25 each; extra, $5 75@$6.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

COURT OF APPEALS CALENDAR, ALBANY, N. Y., March 24.—The following is the Court of Appeals day Calendar for March 25: Nos. 123, 126, 132, 135, 137, 138, 139, 109.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Donohue, J.—10, Green vs. Brown; 60, The People ex rel. Forster vs. Department of Public Parks; 62, Porous Plaster Company vs. Mason; 67, The People ex rel. McNamara vs. Board of Supervisors; 69, Ryckman vs. Ferry; 74, Doyle vs. New-York Benevolent Society of Order of Masons; 99, McGowan vs. Green; 101, Day vs. Earle; 120, People ex rel. Creamer vs. Green; 156, In the matter, &c., Miller; 165, Hobby, &c., vs. Ingersoll, &c.; 198, In the matter, &c., Billings, Executor; 211, —— vs. ——; 215, —— vs. ——; 217, Dinkelspiel vs. Franklin; 221, —— vs. ——; 226, —— vs. ——; 237, —— vs. ——; 239, —— vs. ——; 240, —— vs. ——; 244, —— vs. ——; 247, —— vs. ——; 249, —— vs. ——; 250, —— vs. ——.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Held by Davis, P. J., Daniels and Westbrook, JJ.—60, Mahoney vs. The People State New-York; 61, Tighe vs. The People State New-York; 62, Conway vs. People State New-York; 63, The People, &c., vs. Fleck; 68, The People, &c., vs. Monias; 69, The People, &c., vs. Stuyvesant; 70, The People, &c., vs. Rubenstein; 73, Tweed vs. The People, &c.; 75, McGuire vs. The People, &c.; 76, Murtha vs. The People, &c.; 105, —— vs. ——; 176, Hamanett et al. vs. Barnart et al.; 145, Randolph, &c., vs. Peck et al.; 180, The Quassaich National Bank of Newburg vs. Waddell; 181, Tyng vs. The Submarine and Torpedo-boat Company; 182, Judd et al. vs. Smith, impleaded; 183, Brett et al. vs. The First Universalist Society of Brooklyn; 158½, Arnold et al., &c., vs. Nichols, &c.; 40, —— vs. ——; 160, Pollok vs. Schulze, &c.; 169, Westervelt vs. Ackley; 185, Lathrop et al. vs. Bramhall et al.; 186, Wood vs. Lockwood; 187, Knapp et al. vs. The Town of Newtown; 188, Berrian vs. Sanford, &c.; 189, Hubbell vs. Von Schoening et al.; 168, —— vs. ——; 190, —— vs. ——; 191, —— vs. ——; 192, —— vs. ——; 78, —— vs. ——.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part II.—Held by Van Brunt, J.—1220, Duncan vs. Burleigh; 3016, The A. and D. Machine Company vs. Sewell; 1588, Berringer vs. Wengenroth; 2972, Castree, Executor, &c., vs. Simmons et al.; 1960, McKenna vs. Field; 1962, Anderson vs. Bennett et al.; 1964, Kuelaner vs. Meyer; 1966, Clemishier vs. Schuler et al.; 1968, Martin vs. Funk; 1970, Stewart vs. Taylor; 1972, Oliver, Administratrix, vs. Witham; 1976, Whithaus et al. vs. Tryson; 1978, Meyer et al. vs. Bock et al.; 1980, Sayres et al. vs. Dunlap; 1984, Hawes vs. Robinson; 1986, Davis, Receiver, vs. McOmber; 1988, Vermilyee et al. vs. Suydam et al.; 1990, De Witt et al., Executors, vs. Keleman; 1992, Mulsy et al. vs. Long Island Railroad Company; 1994, Smith vs. Hopgood.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Part III.—Held by Lawrence, J.—Court opens at 11:30 A. M.—637, Inslee, Survivor, vs. Hampton; 2967, Roome vs. The Mayor, &c., New-York; 2549, Nelson vs. The Mayor, &c.; 2481, Nelson et al. vs. Odwine; 75, Black et al. vs. Continental National Bank; 1327, McGregor vs. Boyle; 1215, Shaw vs. Duncan; 1301, O. S. Navigation Company vs. Smith et al.; 1227, Dilleber vs. Home Life Insurance Company; 309, Milan vs. Graham; 3022, Miller vs. The Mayor, &c.; 3023, Rogers, vs. The Mayor, &c.; 3024, Bernstein vs. The Mayor, &c.; 717, Dennis vs. Charlick, et al.; 1205, Bently vs. Weir; 445, Hoffman vs. Wagner et al.; 1095, Tanpan vs. Wheeler; 269, Despres et al. vs. Kelly, Sheriff; 3073, Gearley vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1155, Fuller et al. vs. Hunt et al.; 3055, Mellett vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Monell, C. J.—633, Raymond et al. vs. Vanderlip; 653, Petrie vs. Poillon; 731, Parsons et al. vs. Sutton et al.; 1647, Whitney vs. The Mayor, &c.; 1259, Berg vs. Beatty; 597, Crowley et al. vs. McKnight; 823, Wilson vs. Myer; 155½, Wagner vs. Boocock; 519, Herzog vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company; 567, Bill vs. Clews et al.; 461, Puleston et al. vs. Bookstaver; 737, Genin vs. Howell; 611, Lynch, Administratrix, vs. Beard et al.; 739, Stoker vs. The British and North American Royal Mail Steam Packet Company; 771, Risley vs. Smith et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Freedman, J.—Court opens at 11 A. M.—344, Crescent Iron Company vs. Westray et al.; 578, Journeau vs. Tallman; 810, Jessup et al. vs. Steurer; 722, Hart vs. Hayes; 916, New-York Catholic Protectory vs. The Bleecker Street and Fulton Ferry Railroad Company; 986, Holding et al. vs. Van Beman et al.; 988, Madan vs. Covert et al.; 990, Menzies et al. vs. Jones; 912, Dutch vs. Serell et al.; 914, Knapp, Receiver, vs. Roche; 992, Graham vs. Austin et al.; 994, Brush et al. vs. Mohler; 996, Fish, Executrix, vs. The New-Orleans Mutual Insurance Company; 998, Chambouret et al. vs. Cagney; 1002, Clark vs. Flanagan et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—Held by Loew, J.—2077, Heiter vs. Alt; 2726, Poillon vs. Hancox; 2231, Hasson vs. Rohl; 1328, Fisher vs. Lightstone; 2420, Connor vs. Gray; 3490, Krymberg vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 3819, Vanderboget vs. Gibbs; 1303, Schott vs. Wright; 1038, Aarons vs. O'Brien, Sheriff; 2509, Richter vs. Sager; 1737, Jabes vs. New-York and Hartford Railroad Company; 2388, Weed Sewing-machine Company vs. Corbit; 2324, Gleudenning vs. Canary; 1325 Cohen, by guardian, vs. Forty-second Street and Grand Street Ferry Company; 2080, Angevine vs. Sandford.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part I.—Held by Spaulding, J.—3428, Ryan vs. Connolly; 4468, Dalton vs. Hoffman et al.; 4201, Badine vs. The P. R. C. L. B. and P. Company; 3352, Cellar et al. vs. The Merchants' Dispatch Transportation Company; 3564, Murphy vs. Man; 3519, Nicol et al. vs. Woodman; 3018, Drohan vs. Cole; 3652, Young vs. Clark et al.; 3635, Golden vs. Swift; 3640, Mayer et al. vs. Ess; 3644, Faut vs. Hedges et al.; 3646, Hayden vs. Flanagan; 3648, Newman vs. McDevitt, impleaded; 3650, Ehrich et al. vs. Shaughnessy; 3654, Eckert et al. vs. Smith.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part II.—Held by Shea, C. J.—3391, Pretzfelder vs. Robenstein; 3453, Polaski vs. Fleicke; 3461, Mase vs. Wing et al.; 3495, Beekman vs. Levine; 3497, Beekman vs. Dinsmore et al.; 3455, Sherwin et al. vs. Graham; 3321, O'Rourke et al. vs. Cassic; 3553, Gouge vs. Osgood; 3309, Cole et al. vs. Bloss et al.; 3475, Mackellar et al. vs. P. and R. C. L. B. and P. Company; 3369, Duperat vs. Behan; 3577, Still vs. New-Jersey and New-York Railroad Company; 3479, Arch. Iron Works vs. Kock; 4076, Ripley vs. Waring; 3591, Gutersloh vs. Fricke.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—Part III.—Held by Joachimsen, J.—4605, Brown vs. Haydie; 4606, Brown vs. Fisher; 4474, Stevens, executor, &c., vs. Bruce; 4541, Harding et al. vs. Seligman; 4383, Booth et al. vs. Coughlin; 3536, Steubing vs. Hass; 3902, Rosen vs. Peterson; 3813, Dingman vs. Sawyer; 4702, Winter vs. Lasare; 3735, Ferguson et al. vs. Agg; 4567, Hallock vs. Bame; 4428, Rhoner et al. vs. Trimble; 4512, Guggenheimer vs. Doellner; 1750, Burrows vs. Howells; 4555, Childs vs. Jones et al.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Held by Sutherland, J.—Herman Leidendorf, felonious assault and battery; Frank Gorman, felonious assault and battery; Stefano August, felonious assault and battery; Alfred Jaques, burglary; James O'Brien and John Barry, burglary; William H. Sommerville, forgery; Sarah Cline, Kate White, and Caroline Ruth, grand larceny; Frederick W. Adams, grand larceny; George W. Howard, George Townsend, and James Tyan, grand larceny; Thomas Rogers, grand larceny; Thomas Walker, grand larceny; Louis Augat, grand larceny; Edward Smith, assault and battery.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Held by Brady, J.—John Doyle, homicide; James Purvis, homicide; Chas. Coburn, homicide; John Sharkey, manslaughter.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Ontario, for Rio Janeiro, &c.—Amos Crosby, R. T. Hinnington, R. J. Rhome, Antonio de Lacerda, V. S. Richardson, A. F. Damon, Dr. Gulhume Ellis, wife, infant and child, Jose de la Roza, J. Marquez, Dr. Erwin Slammann, F. B. Dierdier, Pay Clerk U. S. N., Gen. T. O. Osborn, J. H. Archer and wife, E. L. Baker and wife, Lewis Baker, Willis Baker, Miss Julia Baker, E. P. Green, Charles A. Desendorf, James Comer, G. W. Titzck, Joseph Effner, Mrs. Emily Bacon, Josie Hirsch, C. W. Baer, J. Pape, Frank Hoeckele, Mrs. May McCaffray, Abram Cole.

In steam-ship Goethe, for Hamburg.—Consul C. H. Meyer and lady, Miss Caroline Meyer, Miss Mary Meyer, L. Brentano, Gustav Adolph De Wilde, Adolph Schlüter and lady, Waterman Palmer Bageley, F. De Papelier, Gustav Kowald, Adolph Martin, lady, and two children, Mrs. Wilhelmine Landsberg and two children, Clemens Miller, Albert Krebs and lady, James Petersen, M. Johnson, F. Vogelsang, Jacob Gross, Mrs. Cath. Schmidt, Ernst Henn, Albert Etwein, Jos. Vidal, Theod. Schmidt, Richd. F. Schmidt.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Egypt, from Liverpool.—N. L. Thieblin, Miss C. Jones, Mrs. Donovan, Mr. and Mrs. Farthing, Rev. J. W. Bonham, Mr. and Mrs. Mitchell, J. Lobb, Mr. Routh, Mr. and Mrs. Smith, M. Hein, Dr. H. Langrehr, J. Thomas, Miss Jane Marr, S. Cohn, J. S. Long, Miss Caston, J. Griffin, Mr. and Mrs. Hughes, Mr. and Mrs. Waring, Mr. and Mrs. Morton, Mrs. J. Phelps, Miss K. Ledwith, Miss E. Jancowsky, Mr. and Mrs. Heron, W. Thiede, Mr. and Mrs. G. Maltley and six children, Mrs. F. G. Maltley, Mr. and Miss Glaze, Miss Amy Glaze, C. Hodgetts, S. Bullock, C. Nixon.

In steam-ship Sidonian, from Genoa, &c.—John Peters, Mrs. S. E. Johnson, Miss Josephine M. Johnson, Miss Virginia W. Johnson, Isaac H. Boardman, Frederick H. Boardman and wife, Walter Aiken and wife.

NEWS PACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and Pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. Simonton, General Agent.

News packages for the Journal of Commerce, TIMES, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung, Sunday Mercury, and Merchants' Exchange and News Room Association, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......5:56 | Sun sets......6:17 | Moon rises..2:16

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook....1:25 | Gov. Island..2:14 | Hell Gate..3:36

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......TUESDAY, March 24.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Goethe (Ger.,) Toosbuy, Hamburg, Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne; Algeria, (Br.,) Le Messurier, Liverpool, &c., C. G. Francklyn; Australia, (Br.,) Mackay, Glasgow, Henderson Bros.; Canada, (Br.,) Webster, London, &c., F. W. J. Hurst; Denmark, (Br.,) Sumner, London, National Steam-ship Co.; Columbus, Reed, Havana, &c., Wm. P. Clyde & Co.; Ellen S. Terry, Salyear, Newbern, N. C., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Old Dominion, Walker, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Mediator, Smith, Norfolk, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Tacony, Nichols, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Neptune, Berry, Boston; A. C. Stimers, Warren, Philadelphia.

Ship Mikado, (Br.,) Ilbery, London, Peabody, Willis & Co.

Barks Fidente, (Aust.,) Radosevich, Antwerp, &c., Slocovich & Co.; Hero, (Rus.,) Henricksen, Antwerp, Tetens & Bockmann; Fanny Lewis, (Br.,) Edwards, Corunna and Cadiz, T. C. Merrill; Rangheide, (Norw.,) Jacobson, Aarhus, Funch, Edye & Co.; Mexican, (Br.,) Edgett, Liverpool, Jas. W. Elwell & Co.

Schrs. Chas. E. Morrison, Smith, St. Johns, N. F., Brett, Son & Co.; Helena, (Br.,) Potter, Cornwallis, N. S., Crandall Bros.; Annie Burr, Simpson, Stettin, Jacob W. Schmidt & Co.; Bella Russell, Smith, Jacksonville, Van Brunt & Bro.; Howard A. Hunt, Peterson, Philadelphia, Evans, Ball & Co.; Watchful, Gill, Boston, H. W. Jackson & Co.; H. L. Curtis, Mann, Jacksonville.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Sidonian, (Br.,) Henderson, Genoa Jan. 20, Leghorn 22d, Naples 24th, Messina 27th, Palermo Feb. 1, Gibraltar 6th, St. Michaels 24th, and Bermuda March 19, with mdse. and 9 cabin and 21 steerage passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah March 21, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Bark Johann Smidt, (Ger.,) Hagemann, Hong Kong 114 ds., with mdse. to E. G. Smith. March 11, lat. 28 30, lon. 67, passed a vessel of about 500 tons water-logged and abandoned.

Bark Carib, Crowinshield, St. Croix 17 ds., with sugar, &c., to P. Hanford & Co. Has had heavy weather the entire passage.

Bark Battistina G., (Ital.,) Bajetta, Hull 60 ds., in ballast to A. P. Agresta.

Bark Gemsbok, Bunker, Auckland, N. Z., 92 ds., with kauri gum, flax, &c., to Arnold, Hines & Co.

Schr. Mary A. Holt, Wiggins, Cape Haytien 20 ds., with logwood to order—vessel to B. F. Metcalf & Co.

Schr. Lottie Klotz, Vaughan, Matanzas 16 ds., with sugar to Youngs, Smith & Co.

Schr. Mary Helen, (of East Machias,) Sanborn, Cardenas 9 ds., with sugar to Geo. C. Collins & Co.—vessel to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. A. T. Boardman, (of Calais,) Boyd, Aquin 25 ds., with logwood and coffee to H. Becker. March 10, lat. 27, lon. 72, passed schr. Issie Elizabeth, bound S.; 14th, lat. 29, lon. 74 55, spoke schr. Charles Sawyer, from Jacksonville, Point-a-Pitrie, Gaudaloupe.

Schr. Maggie Cain, (of Philadelphia,) Scull, Cienfuegos 30 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Anna A. Holton, Gordon, Corpus Christi 24 ds., with mdse. to J. H. Brower—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Isle of Pines, Steelman, Virginia, with timber to Overton & Hawkins.

Schr. C. H. Mallison, Pearce, Delaware, with grain to H. P. Havens.

Schr. Isaac Anderson, Johnson, Norwalk, for Elizabethport.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, N. W.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Minnesota, for Liverpool; Columbus, for Havana; Etna, for Kingston; ship N. B. Palmer, for Bremen; barks Juno, for Baltic; Addie McAdam, for Havana; brig Pearl, for Barbados; schr. Jennie Spear, for Baltimore.

SPOKEN, &c.

By ship Edith Warren—Feb. 26, lat. 17 20, lon. 54 25, spoke brig Kinsale, from Liverpool for Palermo.

By bark Gemsbok, Feb. 8, lat. 26 S., lon. 28 W., spoke bark Vale of Doon, (Br.,) from Valparaiso, for Liverpool, 55 ds. out; Feb. 13, lat. 23 S., signalized bark Emma C. Beal, from Middleton's Island, for Falmouth, Eng., 61 ds. out; at the same time there were 20 other vessels in sight; Feb. 15, no lat., &c., signalized an Italian bark, 30 ds. from Buenos Ayres, for Antwerp; 16th, spoke bark Electra, (Norw.,) 83 ds. from Portland, Oregon, for Antwerp; March 18, lat. 31 30, lon. 72, spoke bark Neptune, (Russ.,) from Hartlepool, for New-York, 55 ds. out.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 24.—Arr. steamers Josephine Thompson, from New-York, and Wm. Whilden, from Philadelphia; ship Macauley, from Rotterdam; bark Azor, from Palermo; brigs Ahta, from Dublin, and Jennie Morton, from Demarara; schrs. Fannie E. Williams, from Matanzas; Henry Means, from Portland, Me.; Oakes Ames, from Providence, and Sarah Fisher, from Elizabeth City.

Cld. steamers Rebecca Clyde, for Wilmington, N. C.; Vindicator, for New-York; Fanny Cadwallader, for New-York, and Henry L. Gaw, for Philadelphia; barks Antonio, Maria, and Mercator, and brig Astoria, for Queenstown or Falmouth for orders; schrs. Nellie Scott, for St. Jago; Irene E. Merservy, for Lynn, Mass.; Oakes Ames, for Providence; Jennie A. Shepard, for Providence; Ann L. Lockwood, for Portsmouth, N. H.; Albert Thomas, for Groton, Mass.; C. Winters, for New-York.

Sld. brig Magdala, for Queenstown, and schr. Nellie Scott, for St. Jago.

BOSTON, March 24.—Arr. steamer John S. Hopkins, from Baltimore; schr. Carrie F. Heyer, from Pascagoula.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 24.—Arr. steamers Mercedita, from Boston; Manhattan, from New-York; Sea Gull, from Baltimore; brig Magdala, Caibarien, for New-York, (shifted cargo, and sails and spars damaged;) schrs. Nellie Carr, from Rockport; Mollie, from Baltimore; Florence and Lillian, from Philadelphia.

Sld. ship Lady Dufferin, for Liverpool.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., March 24.—Arr. revenue steamer Colfax from a cruise, and reports passed in for Baltimore barks Zio Georgio, from Limerick; Po, from London; Carpione, from Southampton; Dido, from Liverpool; Magellan, from Dunkirk; Grad Zagreb, from Limerick; ship Agnes, from Antwerp.

GALVESTON, March 24.—Arr. steamer San Antonio, from New-York.

Cld. ship Eliza Everett; barks Wild Hunter and John Ellis, for Liverpool.

LEWES, Del., March 24.—Arr. schr. Mahooka, from the West Indies, with fruit for orders.

Sld. ship Lizzie C. Troop, for New-York.

Also arr. schr. Lena R. Story, from Pascagoula.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 24.—Cld. steamer Vixen, for Liverpool; barks Emma, for Cadiz; Due Fratelli, for Antwerp; Purdente, for Malaga.

Arr. at the Passes, ship Algonquin, from Liverpool; bark Belgium, from London.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 24.—Arr. steamer Wyoming, from Philadelphia; barks Somerville and Marie Emilie, from Liverpool; schrs. Annie Bell, from Norfolk; Ada Fuller, from New-York. Cld. schrs. Maggie Mulvey and C. W. Holt, from Boston; Four Sisters, from Thomaston, Me.; Rhodella, Blew, and Mosquito, from Florida; ship Jane Fish, from St. John, N. B. Sld. steamer Seminole, for Boston; bark Alliance, for Northern Europe.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HALIFAX, N. S., March 24.—The steam-ship Canadian, from Baltimore, arr. here last night, and sld. for Liverpool at noon to-day.

The steam-ship Newfoundland sld. for St. Johns, N. F., this evening.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, March 24.—Sld. for the United States, Meteor, Dauntless, Nile, Abby Bacon, Fornjot, Principessi Napoli, Carbone, Basco, and Gama.

Arr. out from the United States on the 23d inst., Herzog Ernst, Monarch, Sparkenhoe, Cambalu, Ilpotar, Eleanor, and Ariadne.

Arr. out from the United States on the 24th inst., Arundel Castle and Oskar and George.

Also, arr. out from the United State, Anapo and Filippo.

The schr. Thomas D. Harrison, from Leghorn, for Boston, has returned to the former port leaky and is discharging her cargo.

QUEENSTOWN, March 24.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Baltimore, Capt. Ellison, from New-York March 14, for Liverpool, arr. at this port at 6:30 o'clock this evening and proceeded.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 24.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship Main, from New-York March 14, arr. at this port to-day, and proceeded to Bremen.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will continue for several days their

Opening of Choice

Paris-made Hats

from VIROT and others.

Also a large assortment of THEIR OWN MAKE, beautiful styles.

Paris Flowers, Ornaments, &c.

JUST RECEIVED, A VARIED COLLECTION OF

Rich and Artistic

MILLINERY.

Broadway, 4th av., 9th and 10th sts.

FURNITURE,

CURTAIN MATERIALS,

PAPER-HANGINGS,

B. L. Solomon & Sons

Have on hand the HANDSOMEST STOCK of NEW GOODS of recent importation and of their own manufacture at lower prices than ever before offered to the public.

Drawings, Plans, and Estimates furnished at short notice.

657 & 659 Broadway.

No One Should Buy

DIAMONDS,

ESPECIALLY SOLITAIRES, UNTIL THEY HAVE EXAMINED OUR ASSORTMENT. WE HAVE EVERY SIZE, FROM THREE TO THIRTEEN CARATS—ALL OF FINE QUALITY, AND AT THE

LOWEST PRICES.

HOWARD & CO.,

DIAMOND MERCHANTS,

NO. 222 5TH AV.

KNABE

GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS.

NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH AV.

WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore and New-York.

Richardson, Boynton & Co.,

Manufacturers of and dealers in

Boynton's "Brick and Portable Heating Furnaces," "ELEVATED" and "LOW OVEN" Ranges, "NEW BALTIMORE" Fire-place Heaters, COOKING and HEATING STOVES.

Send for Circulars—No. 234 Water st., N. Y.

FOR THE BABY.—NOVELTY CARRIAGE, THE only carriage a child can recline in comfortably; takes less house-room than old style; only canopy that protects the eyes from the sun; can be used as a cradle. Perambulators, $8. Send for a circular to L. P. TIBBALS, No. 512 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.